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A. D. 04.

Three Boats' Big Catches
Over Thousand Sockeyes Each Taken by Boats of Imperial Canneries.
Judge Morrison Releases Japs Held by the Immigration Officers.
Vancouver Defeats Seattle at Lacrosse Fifteen to Five Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.
VANCOUVER, July 22.—Three boats from the Imperial Canneries brought in today 1,237, 1,150 and 1,107 sockeyes respectively. Two Japs suffering from trachoma en route to the United States, who arrived by a C.P.R. steamer from Japan, and who were deported by United States immigration officers from here, appealed for an order nisi till Monday through their lawyers. Justice Morrison went further than that application and ordered their immediate release. Eight women suffering from the same disease, who were held under the same conditions, and are bound for Washington state, were liberated in the same manner. The medical immigration officer, Dr. Munro, says the disease is curable in each case and is not contagious. Eleanor Smart, aged 25, was drowned at Greer's beach today while bathing. There is an undertow there which has claimed many victims. He was swimming to shore from his yacht and struck the cold under current from the Fraser, threw up his arms and disappeared. The water is but eight feet deep at this point. A boy about eight years old and brought the body up five minutes after it went under. All efforts to resuscitate proved unavailing. Had not the Seattle defence gone to pieces at the commencement of the second half of the senior championship match between the Seattle and Vancouver teams it would have resulted in a very evenly matched game. At it was ended in a score of 13 goals to 5 in favor of Vancouver.

Up to the end of the second half the score was even. So was the individual playing, although Vancouver had slightly the best of it in team work. Then, when the whistle blew for the second half, the Seattle team started a rally that seemed to put the Seattle defence up in the air. In vain the large Seattle contingent urged their defence players to stay with their checks. It was no use. The play was simply a series of rushes on the Seattle flag, and about every third rush connected the rubber with the inside of the net. When the goal sounded for the finish of that third quarter Vancouver had run up a tally of seven straight goals. Added to the 3-3, at which the game stood at the end of the first half, it gave Vancouver a lead that could not be overcome despite the strenuous endeavors of the Seattle aggregation in the last quarter.

Just before the third quarter ended McCauley scored for Seattle. He also scored another goal just before the finish of the match. It was a remarkably clean and gentlemanly game, although there was plenty of close, hard checking. Only one player was sent to the fence during the whole match. This was Douglas of the Vancouver team, who was ruled out for five minutes for too energetic checking of a Seattle player. Matt J. Barr of Vancouver gave entire satisfaction as referee. The attendance was rather slim owing to baseball opposition.

In the last quarter, in an effort to improve the Seattle defence, Williamson was placed on goal; Mitchell, who had come out to the home field, and Eddie Milne came down to play second defence. It was a slight improvement, but Seattle had evidently lost heart by the lead obtained by Vancouver in the third quarter. **Summary of Goals**
First—No. 1: Seattle, McCauley; time 1 minute. No. 2: Vancouver, Godfrey; 5 minutes. No. 3: Vancouver, Morrison; 6 minutes.
Second—No. 4: Seattle, Milne; 2 minutes. No. 5: Seattle, McCauley; 11 minutes. No. 6: Vancouver, Cameron; 2 minutes.
Third—No. 7: Vancouver, G. Matheson; 3 minutes. No. 8: Vancouver, Godfrey; 4 minutes. No. 9: Vancouver, Cameron; 2 1/2 minutes. No. 10: Vancouver, Douglas; 1 minute. No. 11: Vancouver, Godfrey; 1 minute. No. 12: Vancouver, Clarkson; 2 1/2 minutes. No. 13: Vancouver, Godfrey; 3 seconds. No. 14: Seattle, McCauley; 2 1/2 minutes.
Fourth—No. 15: Vancouver, Douglas; 1 minute. No. 16: Vancouver, Clarkson; 4 minutes. No. 17: Vancouver, Morrison; 10 minutes. No. 18: Seattle, McCauley; 2 minutes.

Officials—Referee, Matt J. Barr, Vancouver. Umpires, Colin Blaine, Seattle; Robt. Knight, Vancouver. Timekeepers, E. O'Callaghan and H. Wright. Penalty-keepers, P. Swervo and A. E. Suckling.
The teams lined up as follows:
Seattle—Goal, Mitchell; point, L. E. Vance; cover point, W. Hornsby; 1st defence, Jeff O'Brien; 2nd defence, S. Williamson; 3rd defence, B. Green; centre, J. Wallace; 3rd home, S. Cowan; 2nd home, S. Hagg; 1st home, W. Cameron; outside home, E. Milne; inside home, McCauley.
Vancouver—Goal, Gibbons; point, J. Reynolds; cover point, W. Matheson; 1st defence, McCauley; 2nd defence, W. Baynes; 3rd defence, A. P. Garvey; centre, N. Morrison; 3rd home, Clarkson; 2nd home, R. Cameron; 1st home, G. Matheson; outside home, R. Douglas; inside home, H. I. Godfrey.

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A CANADIAN HONOR.

Professor Sheppard of Montreal Receives Degrees From Edinburgh.
Edinburgh, July 22.—Among the degrees conferred at the special graduation ceremony at Edinburgh university today, that of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Professor Cameron of Toronto. Professor Sheppard of Montreal, and Professor William Williams Keen, the eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, all of whom are attending the celebration of the quarter centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons. Prof. Keen, speaking in behalf of the American recipients, remarked that trans-Atlantic graduates all regarded Edinburgh as their academic Jerusalem.

PRISONERS PLAN ESCAPE.

Allotted Plot at General Jail Delivery Frustrated at New York.
New York, July 22.—A report was received here today that a well-conceived plan for the wholesale delivery of military prisoners confined at Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, has been foiled by a sentry, who shot Frederick R. Snyder, a prisoner. Snyder was shot through the right arm by Private Lyons, the sentry in charge of a gang of nineteen prisoners who were detailed to work on the roadway of the island. The sound of the shot brought other soldiers around the scene for assistance and the men who were attempting to escape were quickly subdued.

RUSSIAN MEMORIAL DAY.

Yesterday Observed in Commemoration of Killed Six Months Ago.
St. Petersburg, July 22.—Today was widely observed by the working classes and liberals of St. Petersburg and many other parts of the empire as a memorial day for those killed in the disturbances of January 22, six months ago. No reports of disorders were received. Many factories in St. Petersburg were closed all day. The zemstvo congress in session at Moscow will adjourn tonight. The rest of its deliberations will not be published, but they are generally known in liberal circles. Considerable disappointment is expressed at the results attained, as it is felt that much time was wasted in the discussion of non-essential points.

Sheriff Forgot To Hang Prisoner
Astounding Story of a Man Now Confined in Joliet Penitentiary.

Sentenced to Be Executed He Remained in the Prison 23 Years.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A writ of habeas corpus on behalf of John Gates, a prisoner at the state penitentiary at Joliet, is under consideration, and in passing on its merits the court will be compelled to decide as to whether the prisoner in a legal sense is dead or alive. On November 1, 1881, Gates in a quarrel killed a neighbor, John W. Hessel. Gates was sentenced to hang on March 24, 1882. He was taken to the penitentiary on a death warrant, but when the day set for the execution came, everybody seemed to forget Gates, and he was not executed. He has remained ever since in the penitentiary and for 23 years has been a model prisoner. For all these years Gates has been afraid to say a word for fear the sheriff would remember him and carry the sentence to carry out. He has lived in Chicago, has, however, started a movement in his behalf, which raised the application for habeas corpus. It is the opinion in the office of the state attorney that Gates is entitled to his freedom, for the reason that he should have been hanged in that term of court in which the sentence was imposed. This not having been done, jurisdiction over him ceases.

A CONGRESSMAN'S TRIAL.

Portland, July 22.—(Special.)—Retrial of Congressman Williamson commenced today. The taking of evidence will begin Monday. Counsel for the defence claims that Williamson is innocent and persecuted by his political enemies.

BARON KOMURA'S PROGRESS.

Peace Envoy Greeted by Enthusiastic Countrymen.
St. Paul, July 22.—The journey of Baron Komura, the Japanese peace commissioner eastward from Seattle has been somewhat in the nature of a triumphal progress. At almost every station throughout Montana hundreds of Japanese, of whom great numbers are employed by the Great Northern railway, have welcomed them with hearty "Banzais," with the waving of Japanese and American flags, and at Whitefish last night with an elaborate display of fireworks. Baron Komura has enjoyed his trip exceedingly, the somewhat trying heat of yesterday having given way to perfect weather.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Position and Estimate of the Forces in Manchuria.
Urdlapudze, Manchuria, July 22.—The Japanese armies at present occupy the position of an immense skele, with the handle reaching from a few miles south of Jaojang, and passing through Chantafa, the blade circling northward toward Kirin, at the top of the Korean coast, south of Posselt bay. It is estimated that they have 30 battalions, Gen. Ohtani 60, Gen. Nodzu 36, Gen. Kuroki 160, each averaging a thousand men. The numerical strength of the Japanese is 550,000 bayonets, with 2,000 field and mountain guns and about 100 siege guns. The Japanese extreme left is guarded by Gen. Tamura's cavalry division. The Chinese in the Japanese service are in the centre, screened by cavalry under command of Gen. Ohnara. The rains thus far have been less heavy than usual, and it will be possible to begin operations sooner than expected. Japanese cruisers are making demonstrations along the coast in the rear of the Russian forces, evidently intent on facilitating the advance of Gen. Hazegawa's force by menacing the Russian line of communication.

Bennington Casualties

Total Dead Now Numbers Fifty Six and Fifty Four Wounded.

Fifteen Others Are Missing and Many More Will Die of Wounds.

Crew Were in Mortal Dread of Leaky Boiler and Had so Reported.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—Tonight's summary of casualties due to the boiler explosion yesterday aboard the gunboat Bennington in San Diego bay gives a total of 56 dead and 54 severely wounded; total, 110. A number of men are still missing. Some of these may be dead, and probably a dozen of the injured will die of their wounds. Following is the gunboat Bennington's casualty summary at 7 o'clock tonight: Total known dead, 56; bodies recovered, 47; bodies in ship compartments, missing (may be drowned), 15; severely injured, 54; probably fatally injured, 10; probable ultimate total dead, 86. The Bennington tonight lies deeper than ever in the water and shallow water on the shore of the bay, and no apparent progress was made today in the work of pumping out her flooded compartments. Little or no progress in the work of rescuing men aboard the Bennington this forenoon. The water had risen still higher in the hold, and it was impossible to reach the bodies known to be hidden beneath the decks. It is believed at least 50 bodies will be found in the hold, and a tug with a powerful pump will be used to empty the hold of the water and give the rescuers an opportunity to reach the dead.

Commander Young today requested Chief of Police Thomas to arrest all members of the Bennington's crew who may be ashore without a pass. In this way Commander Young hopes to arrive at a correct estimate of the missing, as well as to prevent desertions.

Firesman's Experience

Firesman F. G. Hopp makes the first statement as to the cause of the accident. He says that shortly before the explosion one of the boilers was found to be leaking badly, and the boilermaker was sent for to repair the damage. Before the latter came, the explosion occurred. Hopp saw men all about him killed outright, and he himself was stunned for a moment. The dead will be given a military burial Sunday afternoon at the military reservation at Point Loma.

In the confusion that followed the disaster and rescue, some thrilling stories of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bravery of the crew was commented on by all who had good opportunity to witness the scenes. Men who were badly injured and scalded worked to aid those who were worse off than themselves, and all special instances of heroism of the disaster will probably never be fully written. In the emergency, the scores of nurses were also commented on, with praise for all. Everyone who could be made useful at the hospitals was put to work, and those who could not were asked to return and relieve those who were accepted.

THE SULTAN'S ESCAPE.

Constantinople, July 22.—The commission appointed to inquire into the attempt to assassinate the Sultan yesterday have reported that the explosion of the bomb caused the death of 24 persons and wounded 57, in addition to which 55 horses were injured. The preliminary investigation tends to show that the outrage was committed by two Hungarians. The bomb which was intended to blow up the Sultan fell short and exploded about 40 yards distant from His Majesty.

Commander Is Silent

Commander Young declined to make any official statement for publication. He has, however, to a reporter today that he believes the disaster was caused by the explosion of the boiler "B" on the port side, and that boiler "D" while not exploding, had been damaged, allowing the steam to escape.

KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

Citizens of Sedro-Woolley Round Up Stealer of Children.
Bellingham, July 22.—(Special.)—A posse of citizens at Sedro-Woolley last night captured a man giving the name of Gus Lechner, after a six hour chase. The prisoner, who is a hotel employee, is accused of attempting to steal a 10-year-old girl, failing because of fear aroused by her screams. The people maintain he has been similar attempts to steal children. Indignation runs high.

BIG FLYWHEEL BURSTS.

Crashes Through Roof of Rail Mill and Wounds Many.
Cumberland, Md., July 22.—The flywheel at the Maryland Rail Mill burst this afternoon, a section weighing over a ton going through the roof, striking the main girders and causing the mill to collapse, tearing down half the structure. The last work was about completed and about 25 men were caught under the roof, but none were killed, though at least a dozen were injured, three seriously.

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Salary Grab Condemned

Deep Rooted Feeling Against Recent Raid on Exchequer In East.

Annulment to Ministers Deemed Entirely Uncalled for and Wasteful.

Report That Sir Henri Will Occupy Government House for Further Term.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 22.—The first session of the nineteenth parliament of Canada, which at the outset promised to be a remarkably short one, came within a few days of taking the record for duration. It was exceeded only by the session of 1903, when the Grand Trunk Pacific deal was the session's masterpiece.

Of course the chief event is the passage of the two autonomy bills. Next to that comes the increases in the indemnities of cabinet ministers, senators and members and annuities to ex-ministers. Besides these two important features there came the budget very late in the session, and although for the year just closed Hon. Mr. Fielding figured upon a surplus of nine million dollars, yet it is a surprise of nine million dollars upon which parliament has just entered, he did not even venture to predict anything like a surplus. Millions have been spent in the past, and millions will be spent in the future, which, as a rule, is only noticeable in pre-election sessions, and to tell the truth, the financial outlook is not of the best. Mr. Fielding can wriggle through this sum, two ex-ministers on the right side of the sheet, even to the extent of a few thousand dollars, he will do well. Notwithstanding the outlook further obligations have been incurred.

Russia's Pope Discusses Reform

Procurement General Talks to the Press Correspondent on Situation.

Country Is Not Yet Prepared for Self Government Says Prelate.

Premier's Salary Approved
The leader of the opposition receives an extra seasonal allowance, and Premier Laurier's salary has been increased to \$12,000 per annum, as your correspondent was the first to intimate, and when he retires from the office of first minister will be paid a pension for life of \$10,000 a year. Not a single individual has raised any objection to the increase in the first minister's salary, but the feeling against the annuities to the ministers is so strong that all the money and salary votes added to the increased salaries of judges, mean an added annual charge on the Canadian exchequer of a million and a quarter dollars. Laurier's salary is found with the increases to the judges, as it is generally conceded that the bench is underpaid, and every man who has given the matter any thought realizes that judges should have big salaries in order to hold the best and most accept positions on the bench, and at the same time place them beyond temptation.

Political students who have looked carefully into the question of ex-ministers' annuities say that it would have been far better to have adopted the English practice and to have provided an annuity of say \$2,000 a year to any retiring minister on his applying for office. The parliament of the other day never considered the provision for an ex-minister who is in absolute need and who asks for it. Similarly if the necessary authority had been given by our parliament to make provision for the future of ex-ministers similarly circumstanced who asked for it, there would have been very few to object and the number of applicants would not be great.

The detachment of the mounted police, consisting of thirty men and 40 horses, which is cutting a trail up the Peace River Crossing to the Yukon is making good progress. Superintendent Constantine is in charge of the party. According to the last reports, the detachment has reached Fort St. John, at the headwaters of the Peace river, and it is hoped before severe weather and snow hinders operations that it will be carried as far as Fort Graham on the Finlay river. The undertaking is the construction of an eight-foot trail, and after the police have completed their work to Teslin Lake Y. T., an all-Canadian route will have been found to the Yukon.

Superintendent Constantine has an expert axeman with him, and where rock or boulder difficulties are being met with, dynamite is being used. Shelter huts for travelers are being erected about every thirty miles.

A "Fish" Story

Through an error on the part of the delivery, many members of the Rileys Club were deprived of the pleasure of a "fish" dinner yesterday. Charles Todd, of Victoria, appreciating Mr. Riley's interest on behalf of the canning men, had a fisherman engaged to catch a beautiful 50-pound spring salmon and expressed it, charges paid, to his representative at Ottawa. A similar fish was also forwarded to the minister of marine and fisheries. Both fish arrived in Ottawa Wednesday. The minister's specimen was safely delivered to him, but when Mr. Riley came to enquire for his splendid piscatorial specimen, which he was going to hand to the Rileys Club, the express company's officials declared that it had not reached Ottawa. Inquiry the following day adduced the same answer.

Mr. Riley began to wonder what had become of the famous salmon, especially as the Rileys Club members were sharpening up their appetites for Friday. Yesterday morning once more Mr. Riley visited the express office, insisted upon the books being consulted, and then it was discovered that the fish had arrived on Wednesday. The day it was due, and that it had been delivered at the residence of George Perley, M.P. There the mistake was not noticed. The minister had generously done on the Pacific was greatly thanked. The beautiful fish was cut up into eight or ten pieces and distributed amongst some of the fashionable denizens of Metcalfe street, and the Rileys Club men yesterday.

Big Flywheel Bursts.

Crashes Through Roof of Rail Mill and Wounds Many.
Cumberland, Md., July 22.—The flywheel at the Maryland Rail Mill burst this afternoon, a section weighing over a ton going through the roof, striking the main girders and causing the mill to collapse, tearing down half the structure. The last work was about completed and about 25 men were caught under the roof, but none were killed, though at least a dozen were injured, three seriously.

The Colonist.

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VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

"ALBERNI'S OPPORTUNITY."

Alberni has had its opportunity, and has not failed to take useful advantage of it.

Complete returns are, of course, not available yet, but so far as the polling places have been heard from they indicate the election of Mr. Manson, the Conservative candidate, by a good majority, as was anticipated and predicted. At the time of writing the only place to hear from which could materially alter the result was Texada Island. From Texada previously received it was expected that the vote there would split about even. Majorities are almost certain at Quatsino and Cape Scott, so that the majority as a whole is not likely to be less than between fifty and sixty. In any event, Mr. Manson's return is assured, a result which is highly satisfactory. The people of Alberni have in the member-elect a representative in whom they can have every confidence, and who in ability and influence will rank well in the Legislative Assembly.

From a political point of view the Government and the Province is to be congratulated. By the turning of a Liberal into a Conservative constituency the Government has been materially strengthened. That is a factor of great importance in respect to law-making and administration. It is a fact that can be honestly appreciated by Liberals as well as Conservatives as one in the best interests of the province. From the point of view of the great majority it is better to have a government of whatever shade of politics, strong than to have one numerically too weak to give full effect to its policy. We shall not say anything concerning the defeat which has been administered to the Opposition. That a Liberal vote of three to one, or more accurately speaking, of 320 to 102, has been turned into a large Conservative majority is sufficiently significant in itself not to require comment. If the Government is unworthy of confidence, as its opponents claim it to be, the verdict in Alberni does not reflect a high estimate of the Opposition. In the opinion of the electorate, if the Government be bad, what must they think of the Opposition? and with such food for their reflection, Messrs. MacDonald and Oliver, for instance, may be dismissed from further consideration.

The verdict, however, has a double significance. It is a distinct rebuff to the two British Columbia representatives at Ottawa, who left their duties at the capital to interfere in a local election. When these gentlemen stepped out of their legitimate sphere of action in this way they deliberately made a test of their influence and popularity with the electors, and in a large measure of popularity and policy of the government they represent. The answer to the implied challenge they gave is not flattering to them, and we feel certain that they are anything but comforted by it.

THE ADVANCES OF THE YELLOW RACE.

There are few subjects which are more discussed at the present time than the probable future of the yellow race and its possible relations to the other races of mankind. The important place among nations which Japan, merely as an offshoot or minor branch of the Mongolians, has taken during a comparatively few years has given strong color to the theory that the yellow race will yet become the dominant race in the world—dominant in arms, in industry, in trade and commerce, and in world politics. The prediction is strengthened by the recent signs of awakening in China. There is a natural affinity between the Chinese and Japanese, and the former are beginning, in view of what the latter have accomplished, to realize their own possibilities. That is to say, the leaders of thought and politics in China are beginning to realize; because to the great mass of the Chinese people world movements are unknown and would be wholly enigmas to them. The time will come, however, when even to the coolie, naturally intelligent and shrewd, will permeate the thought of his superiors, and he, too, will realize what is in prospect for his nation and his race. This is the view which is being taken by a number of leading writers on the subject, and it is supported by much evidence in its favor.

The factors which enter into the Chinaman's future are his great numbers, his endurance, his great industry, his intelligence, his frugality and his adaptability to all conditions and circumstances and climates. There is but one drawback to his future, and that is his love for and devotion to opium. It is true that the Chinese branch of the race are not fighters, but they have other qualities that overcome. The chief of these is their

persistence in living, in surviving all manner of things. A writer in the London Spectator well describes this characteristic of the race. "They left," he says, "fighting to others, and went on cultivating the soil, reaping where they had sown. The phrase, 'the meek shall inherit the earth,' has a more extended meaning and application than it usually obtains, and the history of China is proof of its truth. Timur and Ghengis Khan, and the many others who invaded China were not of the meek of the earth. Their empires have passed away like a tale that is told, and hardly a trace of them is left, but the Chinaman remains still where history first finds him. The Chinese are not by instinct a fighting race (though they may well be trained for war, as Gordon's 'Ever Victorious Army' proved), yet they are a dominant race withal. If a Chinaman marries a white woman in Australia or America, or a Malay woman in the Straits, the children take after the father, hardly ever after the mother. Horde after horde from the North and West invaded and conquered China; alien dynasty after alien dynasty occupied the throne; but it had but a passing and superficial effect on the Chinese. The Chinaman did not adopt the ways or language of the conquerors; they adopted his, and often became more Chinese than the aborigine. The successive invading hordes were absorbed by the Chinese as rivers are absorbed by the sea, and the Chinaman always remained. Every one who has been in China knows how he felt himself fascinated and dominated by the land and its people. The teeming millions of China will not always stay at home, and the nations of the world cannot always go on shutting their doors against them."

The writer in question, in fact, goes deeply into the question. He says that the advance of the yellow race is not an armed advance, the result of the victory of Japan over Russia, but an advance which is the inevitable result of an evolution of races that has been going on almost ever since man first appeared on earth. At the dawn of history the races he roughly divides into five groups—"red," "white," "yellow," "black" and "brown." The evolution of mankind since that time has involved a struggle for the possession of the earth. These races did originally occupy different spheres of influence, and to a large extent do yet. The white were mainly located in Central Asia and Europe, the black in Africa, the red in America, the yellow in the Orient, and so on. "There is," he says, "an inherent antagonism between these groups amounting almost to a natural law which prevents them from living together in the same country and keeping their independence and separate identity." They do not physically assimilate, as a rule, but one either absorbs the other or exterminates or drives it out or rules it as a conquered race. In North and South America the "red" man is fast disappearing. In parts of Africa the "black" man is disappearing. In Australia the natives have almost passed away. In the West and South, therefore, we find the white race dominant and advancing, and the black, red and brown either extinct or decadent. In the East it is quite different. Here the yellow man is largely supreme. He is driving the Russians from Manchuria and is thwarting their aims with respect to the Pacific Coast. Singapore and Penang are practically Chinese cities. In the Malay protected states the shops and mints are in their hands. The Mongolian is fast overrunning the isles of the Pacific eastward and southward of the continent of Asia. In America and Australia and South Africa the white man has shown his fear of the yellow man by passing exclusion laws against him. The writer asks the question, "How long will these be effective?" and answers by saying, "Just so long as the Chinaman chooses." The Chinaman is conservative and slow to change, but that, it is held, will make the movement of regeneration after the fashion of Japan, more effective when it takes place. The great characteristic of the race is its staying power. Before Rome—the greatest of old-time empires—China was. Its people were, prior to the days of Rome, homogeneous, enjoying a form of government and a well-developed civilization. Rome has vanished, but China remains today a united empire.

The white race can only live, flourish and reproduce itself without deterioration, says this writer, in countries where it can labor without the help of colored races—that is, in cold or temperate climates—and therefore, he thinks, the sphere of influence is limited; but the yellow man can live, work and thrive anywhere in the world. His final conclusion—with which, by the way, the editor of the Spectator does not agree—is: "The final racial fight will be between the white and yellow races. But it will be a 'war of peace,' unless the white race chooses, as in the present war, to make it other. It is a significant fact that the white, black and red races are on the decrease all over the world, and the yellow race is increasing. This world existed probably for countless ages before the first man appeared on it—where his home was, and what his color, who can say?—and it may exist for countless ages after the last man has passed away; but everything points to that last man being of the yellow race."

We refer thus at length to the views expressed in rather a striking and original way by the writer—who does not, however, sign his name—on account of the interest which at present attaches to the war in the East and its probable consequences. The problems of the future to be created by the dominance of the Japanese on the Pacific coast of Asia include the possibility of a close defensive and offensive alliance with China. Japan, of itself, by virtue of its restricted territory, cannot, even if it would, become a menace to other nations; but by consolidating with Korea and entering into a treaty with China and reorganizing it on a military and industrial basis, its influence and strength would be tremendous. Probably the opinion of the writer in

question is the more correct that it is not as a people militant that the Chinese are dangerous, but as an industrial factor, whose victories are those of peace. How the destructive agency of opium, which is regarded as the greatest danger to the race, will ultimately affect the Chinese it is impossible to say. It has worked great havoc, both mentally and physically, and if it continues to spread may cause the nation's downfall and ruin. If, on the other hand, the nation is leavened by the influence of Japan and physical regeneration be included in the "awakening" of which we read so much, the "yellow peril" will undoubtedly some day be a real one. It may take a century for China, with its 500,000,000 of people, to follow the example of the Japanese, because it is a great mass to be moved, and revolutions may in the meantime occur to lessen the danger to the outside world. It may be that the effect of our Western civilization, upon which the Japanese have remodeled themselves, will be to introduce those evils that work themselves more speedily on the life of a people, as shown in the history of past nations. On an old and stable model the Chinese have lasted uniformly much as they are now for thousands of years. The Western element may prove to be the virus, the disturbing ferment, to upset settled traditions and institutions and bring about the end that otherwise would have been long removed.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

The disaster, with such fatal results, which occurred through the explosion of a boiler in the United States gunboat "Bennington," while lying in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., immediately called to mind the blowing up of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor February 15th, 1898. The "Bennington" explosion has caused the death of about fifty persons; by the Maine disaster 266 were killed. As yet both disasters are shrouded in mystery. The latter was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American war, for although a commission, for lack of evidence, was unable to fix the responsibility for the accident, public opinion in the United States decided that Cuban officials were to blame, and the war broke out. No explanation is as yet forthcoming as to the cause for the "Bennington" explosion. If due, as suggested, to structural defects or other weakness, it is a serious reflection upon the nature of the inspection, which permitted such things to go unheeded. If it turns out to be the result of carelessness, it furnishes a commentary upon the discipline in force. One could scarcely imagine a similar happening in the case of a British man of war, where inspection is so rigid and discipline so firm. Neglect or carelessness on board a gunboat is wholly inexcusable. It may turn out that something unavoidable was the cause of the disaster. For the credit of the American navy let it be hoped that such is the case. In the meantime the sympathy of all go out to the victims of the disaster and to the relatives and friends of those who met death in this sudden and awful manner.

Attention is called to a statement made elsewhere by a gentleman, who called at the Colonist office last evening, with respect to the bathing nuisance on the Gorge. The Gorge is the principal pleasure resort for our citizens during the summer season, and there should be strict regulation of the dress and conduct of bathers, concerning which complaint is now being laid. Representations are, we understand, to be made to the proper authorities with this end in view, and we trust they will receive every consideration and be acted upon.

It is understood that the city council at its meeting tomorrow evening will take up the consideration of the secret agreement entered into last year with respect to the waterworks. We think that the aldermen should deliberate seriously on the situation before committing themselves definitely to a course of action. Taking into account very well known public opinion, the bylaw that was proposed to be submitted as a confirmation of the secret agreement in question will not be passed. The contract to which we refer was made by the Mayor and members of the late council several of whom were not endorsed by the people at the polls. Those of them who were elected were not returned as an endorsement of the proposal, because the details of the agreement had not been made public. It occurs to us, therefore, that the proper course to pursue now would be to permit an absolutely free hand on the question of the waterworks, by annulling the agreement entered into, and allow the electors to vote untrammelled by consideration of its details.

We are in receipt of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. III, No. 1, which is a record of the scientific and technical work of that institution in connection with the investigation of the value of natural products, both mineral and vegetable, derived from the British Colonies and dependencies. Most of the matter of the present number refers to products of tropical countries, but there are one or two articles of special local interest. One is the "Recent Advances in Industrial Applications of Diatom-Chemistry," and the other is "Diatomaceous Earths and their Utilization." The first relates specially to the reduction and refining of metals such as copper, lead, zinc and nickel and to the production of iron and steel and many substances such as aluminum, sodium, and calcium carbide. The processes are described more or less in detail. The great variety of the application of electro-chemistry to industry is surprising and is of increasing importance from day to day. The price of the Bulletin is one shilling and copies may be had by addressing the director of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. The director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, is one of the great authorities on the economic resources of the Empire and a scientist of note.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

Mail and Empire.
Marked Allen has led the opposition with marked ability during the session about to close, and has added greatly to his popularity as a public man. There can be no doubt that Mr. Allen is by all odds the ablest lawyer in parliament, and as a speaker he is unexcelled. His wide knowledge of all public questions stamps him as the coming man. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for the splendid work he has performed in the interests of Canada.

KILL CUTWORMS NOW and Save Your Crops. Shotbolt has Pure Paris Green (guaranteed 52½%). It will pay you to use the best.

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A FULL LINE OF
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Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 480.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

THE "UNWASHED" DOUKHOBOR.

Sir—I was deeply grieved at a heading of a news item in yesterday's issue of your paper, containing an unkind fling at our friends the Doukhobors, in which they were referred to as the "unwashed." Now, sir, this is an unwarrantable aspersion on one of the cleanest and best of the recent acquisitions to our Western population. I have been right in the midst of their social and home life, and have been the teacher of some of their boys. A better cleaner and purer people do not exist in our midst.

JOHN J. LOAT,
HARD ON HAMILTON.

Hamilton Times.
Yes, this is a great country, but it would not lose standing if we had fewer drunks than were abroad on Saturday and Sunday. Queer, isn't it, that so many people have no idea that a holiday sober is a wasted holiday.

ROUND OUT THE DOMINION.

Mail and Empire.
Confederation has done much for Canada, but it is not completed yet. New-
West Indies would be better off if their interests were more closely associated with the Dominion. We must not assume that the union is accomplished and all the British communities on the continent are in it.

EUROPEAN DANGERS.

Le Matin, Paris.
A great danger threatens Europe: it is not the Moroccan question, which has been considerably exaggerated; it is the situation in Russia, without which the Moroccan question could never have existed, and which can have many more dangerous results. Is Russia blind, that she has not noticed why the German Emperor strongly encouraged her to wage war against the yellow peril in the other hemisphere.

GOING TO EXTREMES.

Montreal Gazette.
Cheese factories in Ontario are reported to be violating the Lord's Day Act, and Rev. Mr. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, is instituting prosecution. If the cheese factories do not receive milk on Sundays the farmer has to care for it at home, and during the summer months this means much labor on his part. So long as the Lord's Day Alliance cannot prevent milk spoiling on a hot Sunday it is no business interfering with a legitimate Sunday industry.

CO-EDUCATION.

Toronto Star.
Quite a few teachers in the public schools believe that the growth in the number of girls' schools in Toronto of recent years is due to the increasing demand for co-education, especially in the primary classes. They say that many parents send their boys to public and their girls to private schools, the latter requiring a different education from boys and being entitled to a gentler environment. Some experienced teachers believe that in most schools it would be quite feasible to have separate rooms and classes for girls and boys of the same grade, that few parents would object to it, while many would strongly prefer it.

WARNING TO JOKERS.

Ottawa Citizen.
Apparently it is a criminal offence to send over a telephone line a false message calculated to cause alarm or shock to the feelings of the recipient. In Toronto police court the other day one man was sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 or spend two months in jail and another \$30 or a month in jail for sending to a livery stable keeper a report that one of his horses had been killed and the driver injured. The men who sent the message were ex-employees and they pleaded that it was done in a joke, but the police magistrate did not see the humor of it, and told them that if they were ever brought before him again on a similar charge they would be sent to jail without the option of a fine.

THE STRENGTH OF UNION.

Public Opinion.
"Every successive ambassador from America finds that the feelings uniting the countries grow stronger."—Mr. Baifour, in his speech welcoming the Hon. Whiteley Reid, the new American ambassador, at "The Pilgrims' " banquet, June 23, 1905. As summer bares its fragrance and its light, Our greeting wanders with the western breeze, As certain as a bird's unerring flight! A welcome toned with gracious memories, Strong as the rocks that gird our Islands' might, Its spell shall flash upon a spacious land, Whose grandeur symbolizes Freedom stretching far.
It bridges what our sympathy has spanned, And all that strenuous work or worth has planned, Which ruthless time or change can never mar.
And as we grasp our kinsman's outstretched hand, Stronger and closer in the years to be, Shall friendship link the union of the free.
—Isadore G. Ascher.

SORE THROATS.

Being an antiseptic and having a peculiar soothing and healing effect, Angier's Emulsion cleanses, softens and restores the membrane to a healthy condition. It clears away obstructions of foreign matter, destroys bacteria, makes breathing easy and cures the cough. A fifty-cent bottle is often sufficient.

USE ONLY THE BEST

GILLET'S PERFUMED LYE

Is the STANDARD article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting, cleaning, etc., and for many other purposes. A 50-cent bottle equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

20 SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Every cigar branded. Insist on having them.

PHONE 1120

Hallam & Wyndham, Limited,
having purchased the Tea and Coffee business of James Reid, "successor to W. Knox," are now doing business at 83 Douglas street. Note the change of phone.

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Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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VANCOUVER, OPENS JULY 3.
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R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
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A Girl's School of the Highest Class
Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

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Incorporated 1905. (Undenominational). A High-class College and Residential School for Boys and Young Men. New Residence, TWENTY ACRES OF GROUND. Climate unrivalled. DRY and BRACING. Boys prepared for Universities, Royal Military College, Ranching or Business Career.
Fall Term begins September 14, 1905.
Apply to REV. A. O. MACRAE, Ph.D., or C. STUART, Barrister.
References in Calgary: The Very Rev. Dean Paget, Dr. Herdman and Rev. J. W. Thibault. Victoria: A. Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of Education.

Three & Four Year Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Mineralogy and Geology, Biology and Public Health.
Write for calendar to The Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

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PATRON AND VISITOR The Lord Bishop of Columbia
STAFF
J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxon, Head Master.
Rev. C. Ennor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., Lonsdaleville.
J. C. Barnardo, Esq., London University.
The Summer Term will commence on Tuesday, April 25, at 9 a. m. Two acres of ground have been added to property for boys' games. Moderate terms for board and day scholars.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

CRACK!

Just note the prices on this

CROCKERY

We have about 50 dozen assorted pieces of

Blue Band

Dinner Ware

All in perfect condition—splendid ware—but no longer a stock pattern, so—down and out—that's the orders.

These Prices Will Do It

Tea Plates, 60c dozen, regular value	\$1.00
Cheese Plates, 75c dozen, regular value.....	1.25
Dessert Plates, 85c dozen, regular value.....	1.50
Meat Plates, 95c dozen, regular value.....	1.75
Soup Plates, 95c dozen, regular value.....	2.25
Meat Dishes, 3 sizes only, each.....	15c, 20c, .35
Vegetable Dishes, 2 sizes, each.....	70c, .80
Soup Tureens, 4 pieces, price each.....	2.50
Fruit Saucers, 40c dozen, regular value.....	.75
Slop and Sugar Bowls, each.....	.10
Tea Pots, large size, each.....	.25
Cake Plates, 10c each, regular.....	.25
Baking Dishes, 2 sizes, each.....	25c, .30
Butter Pads, dozen.....	.25

This Ware is very suitable for boarding houses, hotels or ship use. It is strong and neat in appearance—Get some before it's all gone.

WEILLER BROS.

Summer Serges

share honors with the Flannels for coolness. But you must be mighty careful what serge you buy.

"West of England" Blue Serge stays blue. It is fadeless and unshrinkable.

Made up by the Fit-Reform tailors, there is nothing cooler—and certainly nothing dressier—for summer months.

The color—as well as the wear—of every Fit-Reform Serge suit is guaranteed.

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Only one Fit-Reform Wardrobe in this City.

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Is the best that quality and skill can produce.
The same QUALITY and SKILL is paramount in our DRUG and PRESCRIPTION Department.

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DOWN-TO-DATE DRUGGISTS.
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STEAMER VENTURE

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The Entire Stock in Trade of the
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Will be sacrificed for spot cash in lots, Wholesale and Retail. Apply to
ANDREW GRAY,
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Perfectly Painless Dentistry

Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required given, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.

FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:
Full Upper and Lower Sets, from.....\$7.50
Silver Fillings, from.....\$2.00
Gold Fillings, from.....\$2.00
Gold Crowns, from.....\$5.00
And all other work as reasonable as perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.

OFFICE
The West Dental Parlors
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Bowes' Foot Powder Gives Relief

Makes Hard Roads Easy

25 cts.

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Fruit Jars, 80c a dozen at Cheapside.

Refrigerators for \$11 at Cheapside.

As he stooped to pick up her sunshade, the label on his perfectly fitting handkerchief read "B. Williams & Company."

Children's Friend—The never-failing remedy for whooping cough. Agents, Dean & Hecocks.

The fit and poise were perfect; mentally she hummed, where did you get that hat? The legend disclosed—B. Williams & Company.

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Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms, and Hotel, every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

To Reserve Seats, telephone 129.

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High Grade

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To clear out for a few days only.

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ONE OF THE FINE WORSTED SUITS

THAT ARE BEING OFFERED AT SUCH A BIG REDUCTION.

Just think—a

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36 Fort Street PEDEN'S Merchant Tailor

Use telephone to Ladnara.

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Novelies in English

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Wallets, Purses, Bill

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A Distinct Novelty at

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Coffee at wholesale for Cash, to

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All goods carefully packed and delivered

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of charge.

Send for our Wholesale Price List.

A FEW SPECIAL PRICES:

2-lb. Cans Sugar Corn, per dozen, full

standard, latest pack, retails from 10

to 12 cents per can, the wholesale

price per doz. cans \$5

2-lb. Cans Tomatoes, ordinary grade

per doz. \$9

2-lb. Cans Tomatoes, fine goods, per

doz. \$5

2-lb. Cans Tomatoes, solid goods, 1.00

Fancy Head Rice per lb.04

Good Japan Rice, per lb.04

Santa Claus Soap, 100 bars in box, 2.75

Yerka's Extra Soap, 100 bars in box, 2.75

Yerka's Extra Soap, 50 bars in box, 1.40

Yerka's Extra Soap, 20 bars in box,60

50-lb. Bags fine Salt, each40

Yeast Food or Magic Yeast, per doz. 40

Best Granulated Sugar, 100-lb. bags, 5.35

Good English Breakfast Tea, per lb.20

Extra English Breakfast Tea, per lb.30

Fancy Japan Tea (retails 90c. per lb.)40

Extra Oolong Tea (retails 75c. per lb.)41

Sun Cured Japan Tea (retails 60c. per lb.)32

Good Blend Coffee, per lb.24

Fine Blend Coffee, per lb.24

Hoffman House Coffee (40c. coffee),29

Bakers' Chocolate, per lb.20

5-lb. Cans (warranted pure and suit)20

Baking Powder05

Not Evaporated Apples, per lb.16

Rolls Oats, fresh, 10-lb. bags 2.75

5 gallon Keros Malt Vinegar87

5 gallon Keros Cider Vinegar 1.88

1/2 pint Bottles Triple Extract Vanilla or Lemon, per bottle38

1/2 pint Bottle Good Extra Vanilla or Lemon, per bottle27

F. R. YERKA & SONS

Wholesale Grocers, Main & Occidental Sts., SEATTLE, WASH.

We can save money on your buying. We

do expert buying of any line of goods for

2 per cent.

TAKE NOTICE

That we have as from the first day of

July instant, entered into company with

Nurserymen and to continue the business

of Andrew Olson under the name, style

and firm of "The Oklands Nursery

Company," W. B. GAGE.

Witness: H. Dallas Helmcken. Jy20

Dated July 19, 1905.

VANCOUVER PROPERTY

The B. C. Electric Cars are now running

to Greer's Island for sale a few

lots in that vicinity at

\$200 TO \$225 PER LOT

I believe these lots are a good speculation,

as this district will build up rapidly

with the best class of houses.

Greer's Island is only fifteen minutes' ride

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A SNAP

10 1/4 acres choice land, close in, for \$1,600. Very easy terms.

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219 YATES STREET

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Phone B349.

Trained masseuse in attendance.

Short Tea Crop.—There will be a

shortage of 7,000,000 pounds in the tea

crop of Japan for 1905, as compared

with that of last year, according to T.

Furuya & Co., of New York city, who

returned on the Iyo Maru from the Orient.

"The crop is much smaller this year," he stated,

"but the quality is away ahead of last

year. The reason is attributed to heavy

rains that fell just about the time the

second crop was reaching maturity, and

it proved very disastrous. Fully 43,000,000

pounds were imported into the United States

from Japan and 17,000,000 pounds from

Formosa."

A NEW ATLAS

of the Northwest, Western and Middle

Western States with maps of the island

possessions, Japan, China, United States

and the world, has just been issued by

the Northern Pacific railway jointly with

the Great Northern railway. It treats of

boundaries, history, population, statistics,

school population, state institutions,

families, farms, manufactures, railway

mileage, postoffices, minerals and state

government of each commonwealth

traversed by the railways mentioned. A

mine of valuable information for \$1.

A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent,

Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Camp stores, all kinds, at Clarke &

Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

LOCAL NEWS.

From Toronto.—Mrs. Outhbert, of Toronto, has advised the Tourist Association that one of her house parties will arrive in Victoria on Tuesday next. The party is composed of about 125 persons.

Congregational Meeting.—An important meeting of St. John's congregation is called for Monday in the guild room. All the women of the congregation, of the senior and junior guilds are especially requested to attend.

Grass Fires.—Two grass fires engaged the attention of the fire department yesterday afternoon. The first was near the South Park school and the second in the locality of Muirhead & Mann's mill, neither doing any damage.

Macebees to Meet.—The regular review of Queen Alexandra Hiv, No. 11, Ladies of the Macebees, will be held in Knights of Pythias hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted and a full attendance is requested.

Victoria Leads.—According to a report published in the Montreal Star, it appears that at the last St. John's University matriculation examinations, Miss Cockrell, a pupil of the Victoria High school, obtained the highest marks of any candidate in the Dominion of Canada, a tribute to the excellence of the local teaching staff.

Music Examinations.—The examinations in connection with the Toronto Conservatory of Music will be held here on Tuesday at the College of Arts. Several violin students are presenting themselves. The examiner will be Mr. J. D. A. Tripp of Toronto, who will also give a recital on Tuesday evening in the institute hall.

Will Hold Picnic.—At the last meeting of the Sons and Daughters of England it was unanimously decided to hold a basket picnic on the 28th inst. The first one to be held at Mrs. Marshall's grounds at the Gorge on August 5th. All Englishmen are cordially invited to attend. Foot races, baseball and other sports will be indulged in.

The New Tally-ho.—Steve White has been advised that the new tally-ho which he recently ordered has been shipped to Quinby, Ill. The new vehicle will carry 20 passengers. It is provided with rubber tires and possesses every comfort found in such a vehicle. The tally-ho will be painted white, and will thus be distinguishable from those already in service in this city.

Merchants' Picnic.—A meeting of merchants has been called for Wednesday next at 8:30 p.m. in the band rooms, to discuss the proposed picnic for the annual picnic. Committees representing the grocers, butchers and bakers are hard at work preparing for the outing, which will undoubtedly be a success. The Fifth Regiment band will participate.

More Journalists.—The secretary of the Tourist Association has received the following letter from the Butte Evening News: "I expect to be in your city with the Evening News party on the 28th inst. I am well acquainted with Victoria already by your booklet, and expect to finish my course of study in your beautiful city. Signed H. Collins, Manager Butte Evening News."

After Canadian Nickel.—A new demand for the nickel production of Canada is likely to arise as the result of an act recently passed by the government of India, authorizing the use of nickel coins. Col. Jeffrey Porter, R. E., director of the government mint at Calcutta, will visit British Columbia shortly to inspect the nickel outlook here, and will also visit the large mines at Sudbury, Ont.

Flowers Much Appreciated.—The secretary of the Tourist Association has expressed much gratitude for the increased number of flowers which have lately been received at the association's rooms. The presence of the large quantities of these beautiful floral evidences of Victoria's lovely climate attracts the most highly appreciative remarks from the scores of daily tourist visitors, besides greatly beautifying the rooms.

To Meet the Engineers.—Mr. Thos. Kiddie, manager of the Ives smelter at Ladysmith, came in on the E. & N. train yesterday. He leaves this morning for Vancouver, accompanied by Mr. Rowland Machin and one or two other gentlemen, who intend to meet the steamer Princess Beatrice, which is due to arrive in Vancouver today from Skagway, bringing the returning members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who have been through to Dawson. The returning engineers will leave for the East on today's train from Vancouver, stopping on the way at various mining points in the interior of the province.

Observation Car.—The observation car which, on and after Wednesday next, the 26th, will be a daily institution during the summer months, should prove a great success. The car will leave the corner of Yates and Government streets every afternoon at 2:20, and will traverse the greater portion of the street railway system of the city, stopping over twenty minutes at the Gorge, Oak Bay and Esquimalt. Undoubtedly many visitors will take the opportunity of enjoying an enjoyable afternoon, as it is an easy way of viewing the many points of interest in and around Victoria. As many beautiful homes are situated close to the car lines, singers will be seen for themselves why we claim to have one of the most delightful residential spots on the Pacific Coast.

Brought Many Fish.—The van of the sockeye has passed up to the Fraser, the traps having taken a large number of them. Yesterday several traps reached port with numbers of spring salmon. The tug Bute of the Capital City Cannery & Packing Company, which was recently returned from New Westminster, swamped the old storage premises there with her load of spring salmon, and on Friday night brought over 200 to the saltery of Mr. Lindell at the foot of Yates street, where salmon are being prepared for shipment to Germany. Yesterday the tug Kidknan of Findlay, Durham & Brodie reached port with 700 spring salmon for the saltery, in addition to 1000 loaded there the previous evening. The staff of the packing house are working industriously to mild-cure as many of the fish as possible, leaving the work of completing the curing until the establishment is not filled with salmon, as it is now.

The Bathing Pavilion.—Some of the rooms in the bathing pavilion on the Dallas road will be available for occupation by Tuesday, and those who have their own bathing suits will be able to rent a dressing room at the price of 10 cents—for the present. The whole building will be completed in about ten days, and the water-gate has now been shut, which will have a very appreciable effect in raising the temperature of the water inside; indeed, those who were in yesterday afternoon said that it was already much warmer. Those who wish to bathe in last week and found the water chilly must understand that the gate had not then been shut, and the cold water was constantly coming in. It is expected now that the water will grow steadily warmer. An expert who as in yesterday afternoon stated that it was already the warmest and pleasantest place to bathe of any of the beaches on the coast. The Tourist Association will give out further particulars relative to completion of accommodation, etc., early next week.

Contractors and Builders!

We are now in a position to supply you at lowest prices and on shortest notice with

Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Glass of all kinds

Iron and Steel Work, Hot Air Furnaces, All kinds of Builders' Supplies.

WILLIAMS & MELLIS,

28 Broad St

Four leading features of a piano are the touch, tone, volume and finish. In these the

Heintzman & Co

PIANO

excels all other. This piano is the creation of a house whose ideals of artizanship for more than 50 years have ever been the highest, and has reached a pitch of excellence away from others.

Highly recommended by such world famous pianists as Friedheim, Alberto Jonas Henry Weinkowsky, Arthur L'Estrange, Hyllested and many others.

Bear in mind the HEINTZMAN Piano has been before the Canadian public for over fifty years, and we have been SOLE AGENTS in the city for over 25 years, and ARE SOLE AGENTS at this time.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LD.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

You Want a Piano?

But you know nothing about pianos. You don't believe piano agents.

What Then Will Be Your Guide In Buying?

Take our tip---buy a

GERHARD HEINTZMAN

It saves all trouble, You won't need to take any agent's word for it. You know, everybody knows the merits of the old reliable Gerbard Heintzman

it is used in the principal schools and colleges of music throughout Canada. Your Neighbor has one, your music teacher has one, get in line, you will not regret it. See our Louis XV. styles they are beauties.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

Do you live in a "Homelet"? The want ads. have a peculiar interest to those who dwell in furnished rooms—'homelets'—for it is so easy for these people to move that they will not tolerate small annoyances.

You, the reader, probably do not realize the opportunity that is given you to buy a good suit of clothes at a big reduction. Feden, the tailor, is giving you a great opportunity, and you ought to take him up on it. Go and see him.



Lan Widenen, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Spencer, was the scene of a very happy gathering on Wednesday afternoon when Mrs. B. F. Flett, matron of the Refuge Home, was presented with a beautiful handbag containing a well-filled purse as well as the following appreciative address. The presentation was made by Mrs. Spencer, the hostess, who is also president of the home committee. Mrs. Flett, who was greatly surprised and pleased, thanked the ladies heartily in a few well chosen words, after which Dr. Campbell gave a short appropriate address. This was followed by a solo given by Mrs. C. H. McKee and greatly enjoyed by all. Mrs. Teague and Mrs. Arnsen presided over the tea tables, which were beautifully decorated with sweet peas and ferns, and from which all were served with a dainty repast.

The full committee of the home was present with the exception of Mrs. Perrin, who, with the Bishop, was unavoidably detained. The members present were: Mrs. (Helen) J. Robertson, honorary member; Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. Berkholder, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. C. H. McKee, Mrs. McKee, and other guests present were: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Ker of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mrs. (Senator) Templeman, Mrs. Rocco Robertson, Mrs. Charles Todd, Mrs. Musie, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Rocco Robertson, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Carr, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Teague and Mrs. Arnsen.

Miss Mary Spencer assisted her mother in receiving the guests, while Mrs. Gladys Spencer, Miss June, Mr. and Mrs. Estle Wickham, attended to the door. The beautiful grounds were ablaze with masses of the choicest flowers while indoors the guests in the spacious rooms were admirably carried out, eliciting much admiration from all present.

The address followed: To Mrs. B. Flett, Matron of the Prov. C. W. C. T. U. Refuge Home, Victoria, B. C.: Dear Sister,—The members of the Refuge Home Committee and a few others of your intimate friends, have met together here this afternoon to congratulate you on your success in the position of matron, nearly four years ago, you have more than fulfilled the committee's expectations of you. They realize that you possess "that greatest thing in the world," Love, that suffereth long and is kind, that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeeth all things and endureth all things, that never faileth."

The work is often very hard, but you never complain, and say only that you try to do your duty. The committee feel that it is impossible for any one in their own strength to do the hard physical work that you have been doing as well as mentally guiding, teaching and drawing to the paths of virtue those that have been committed to your care.

The institution over which you preside is a true home, each inmate realizing that you take a motherly interest in them, and above all, that you are trying to lead them to trust in their Saviour to free them from the bonds of sin.

The committee beg that you will accept by the hand of their president this remembrance as a slight token of the love and esteem which they hold for you, and wish you a very pleasant holiday and pray that you may return to your duties renewed in health and strength, and "filled with the spirit" which is the mind of the Master.

Signed on behalf of the committee and friends.

Emma Spencer, president; Matilda Humber, vice-president; Helen M. Grant, treasurer; Eleanor R. McGregor, secretary.

The beautiful grounds of "Stadacano," where the Misses Dupont entertained a large number of friends on Thursday. The spacious grounds, with their velvety lawns, beautiful hedges and shrubs, handsome flower designs, the thousands of geraniums and stocks being particularly fine, are certainly a pleasing picture, while the grand old oaks of immense size that have weathered the storms of several hundred years, are particularly majestic. Here, too, is an avenue of trees that cannot be excelled anywhere, beginning as it does at the entrance gates with symmetrical horse-chestnuts, following around a circle with graceful Lawson cypresses, and terminating with the emblematic maple, which casts a delicious shade over the gravelled driveway. The writer, who was favored with a peep in Major Dupont's hot-house on Thursday, and who has visited public and private gardens and conservatories in many different parts of the world, has never before seen such a magnificent collection of gladiolus and begonias, besides beautiful celosia, fuchsias, acacias, rubber plants etc. as are to be found here, while the large luscious bunches of fruit in the graperies already look very tempting. Major Dupont, who has lived at Stadacano for more than thirty years, has acquired his park-like grounds from a veritable wilderness "till now it blossoms like the rose."

The tables were temptingly arranged under the spreading trees on the lawns. The decorations being in pink and white and silver, were particularly attractive. This, with the beautiful dresses of the ladies, and they were certainly one and all very chic and elegant, could not fail to charm the eye, while the strains of choice music, rendered by the band, and the cheerful conversation, was very alluring.

Amongst the guests who enjoyed this charming function the following were noticed: Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss MacDonald, Mrs. P. W. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Pooley, the Misses Pooley, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Mara, Mrs. Jas. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Angus, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Bullen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. MacNaughton-Jones, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Mrs. Sydney Gibbs, Mrs. Gordon Gibbs, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Hunt, the Misses Carr, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. H. Beaver, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, the Misses Bosworth, Mrs. Ewing, Miss Ewing, Consul and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. McGirr, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Allan Dumbleton, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Campbell MacCallum, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Jas. Angus, Miss A. Angus, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Foster, Miss MacCallum, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. John Black, of the "Anchorage," 55 Hillside avenue. Colonel Black was delighted with Victoria, and intimated his intention of returning to enjoy its

Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Burns, Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd Mrs. DuMoulin.

An especially pleasing event, witnessed by about two hundred guests, took place at "The Laurels," the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Luing, Belcher street, on Thursday afternoon, when the annual sports in connection with the Collegiate School took place. The weather was all that could be desired. The beautiful, spacious grounds, with their fine borders, wide arches and clumps of delicate white lilies and fragrant carnations, looked extremely enticing, and very picturesque with the many hued handsome gowns of the ladies who were flitting about everywhere, lending life to the picture.

Mrs. Archer Martin presented the prizes, which were quite numerous. Some of the games were very keenly contested, the high pole jumping being exceptionally good. When the sports were partially over, the bugle called the many guests to a large marquee, where refreshments were served to all.

Very general regret was expressed at the absence of Mrs. Luing, who is at present visiting her mother in Toronto. At the close of the sports three rousing cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. (Helen) J. Robertson, who had accompanied about twenty-five boys, hailing from all parts, during the past year. Mr. Luing expects a much larger number next year when the school reopens.

Amongst those present were: Sir Henri Joly de Loblay, Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Martin, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Duff, Mr. D. Eberts and family, Mr. D. W. Higgins, Captain and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lampman, M. A. P. Luxton, W. H. Langley, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and family, Mrs. R. M. Bird (Nelson), Dr. and Mrs. Powell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. MacCallum, Mr. J. Raymur, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes Reed and family, Mrs. C. Rhodes, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Prothero, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith and family, Mrs. and Miss Pott, Mr. and Mrs. Springett and family, Miss Newcombe, Captain and Mrs. Troup and family, Mrs. E. E. Wooten, Mrs. and Miss MacNaughton-Jones, Mr. G. A. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. J. W. Ambrey, Mrs. Archbutt, Miss Messenger, Miss Nora and Miss Alice Bell, Mrs. Blacklock, Rev. J. Grundy, Mr. J. W. Burton and family, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Combe, Mrs. G. A. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Holyer, Miss Gladys Prior, Mrs. and the Misses Walker, Mrs. Du Moulin and family, Mrs. Devereaux and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dourand, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Mr. Gillespie and family, Mr. Goudin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gar-

ner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Goepel, Mr. and Mrs. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carr-Hilton, Mr. and Miss Heyland, Mrs. C. S. Baxter, Mrs. Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Levenson. Besides these there were a number of American friends of Mr. and Mrs. Luing from Tacoma, Seattle and Pasadena.

Miss Archbutt and Miss Messenger are to be congratulated on the success of their recital given at their residence, Bellot street, on Monday. Every detail of the decorations in the music and tea rooms was carried out so artistically that none could fail to admire them, while the refreshments served in the beautiful garden were very enjoyable, but better than these was the distinguished way in which the pupils acquitted themselves, one and all doing much credit to their teachers.

Among last week's visitors to Victoria was Lt.-Col. J. Albert Black, R. E. (retired), who is now connected with the well-known shipping firm of John Black & Co. of Glasgow. During his brief stay in the city Colonel Black was the guest of his cousin, Captain John Black, of the "Anchorage," 55 Hillside avenue. Colonel Black was delighted with Victoria, and intimated his intention of returning to enjoy its

natural beauties and splendid climate.

Mrs. G. J. Johnston entertained some little friends at a hayseed picnic last Wednesday at Cudboro Bay, in honor of Master Joe Johnston's sixth birthday. Those present were: Ray Steele, Edna Steele, Agnes Steele, Ernest Abbott, Fred Van Sickle, Rita Van Sickle, Kessie Sehl, Florence Sehl, Tom Sehl, Frank Redgrave, Ainsley Redgrave, Nellie Redgrave, Annie Mellor, Willie Mellor, Hazel Johnson, Claude Johnson, Melville Scherder, Alex. Sweeney, Marie Sweeney, Mattie White, Joseph Johnston.

Last week Sir Henri Joly de Loblay visited the aged and infirm woman's home. His Honor was shown over the institution by the matron, Mrs. Robiee. Sir Henri expressed himself as highly pleased with the cleanliness, capacity and comfort of the home, and was surprised to learn that each of the fifteen inmates had a neat pleasant bedroom all her own.

Mr. Walter Walker, of Hall & Walker, established his family at Rocky Point last week for their summer outing. Beautiful Peddar Bay, with its numerous smaller bays and wooded promontories, afford attractions here. Mrs. Ball, in one of whose houses the Walkers are ensconced, is a sister of Mrs. Walker.

Dr. William Fraser, who has been practicing dentistry at Armstrong, B. C., paid a flying visit to his home here last week. On Saturday he left to attend the dental congress at Portland, accompanied by his brother, Mr. A. W. Fraser. They will both remain to visit the fair.

Miss A. Smith, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. (Captain) Grant, Point Ellice, is at present enjoying an extended visit in the East. Miss Smith will visit sisters and other relatives at Halifax and Amherst, N. S., and Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Genge, secretary of the ladies' committee, served tea to the tennis players and their friends during the last two days of last week, when the annual handicap tournament was being played. A fair sprinkling of visitors was present.

Mrs. A. D. Whittier, accompanied by her son, Aster Douglas Whittier, is spending her holidays with a party of friends, camped on the shores of beautiful Lake Washington.

Miss Ada and Miss Nellie Spencer, who are attending Whittier Ladies' College, are at present spending their holidays with their sisters, Miss Charlotte Spencer and Mrs. McCrossen, at Minneapolis.

Mrs. Pope is visiting her mother, Mrs. Goodacre, Pandora street. Since taking up practice in Calgary, Dr. Pope has quite recovered from the severe rheumatism he suffered with here.

Mrs. Maud Goodacre returned home last week. Miss Goodacre has been attending Whittier College and will spend the holidays here with her parents.

Mr. T. Kermode, engineer of the whaling station on Barclay Sound, has been taking a holiday in Victoria and suburbs. He left for the scene of his

work on Friday by the Queen City.

Mr. J. S. Gordon, school inspector for the mainland, and Mrs. Gordon, spent a week in Victoria renewing old acquaintances among their many friends here.

Mrs. Huffman and Miss McAdam are enjoying their visit to Victoria. They are the guests of Mrs. (Senator) Templeman, Simcoe street.

Miss Barbara and Miss Ada, daughters of Mr. Joseph Boscowitz, are enjoying the comforts of Mount Baker hotel.

Dr. Pare and two daughters, who have been residing in Victoria for the past six months, returned to White Horse last week.

Mrs. McNamara, of Winnipeg, with her three children, is visiting her parents here. Mr. and Mrs. LePage, of Superior street.

Mrs. J. Harris, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is the guest of Mrs. and the Misses Lawson, Fernwood road, as is also Mrs. Robinson of Vancouver.

Mrs. Powell, of San Francisco, and

her daughter, Miss Alice Powell, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Denny, Pandora avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cotton (nee Finlayson), and children, of Santa Cruz, California, are staying at the Dallas hotel.

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Dr. Verinder reports the exposition as well worth visiting, certainly a more ideal spot for scenic beauty could not be found on the Pacific coast, with its fine terraced slopes, grand basin or lake of over 200 acres extent on which ply to and fro numerous launches, gondolas and other craft, with its magnificent buildings, profusely illuminated with electricity, fine sculptural display, its sunken garden of rare exotics and many other attractions too numerous to mention. The United States exhibit, which cost upwards of a million dollars, together with a fine collection of the exhibits of the city, make a very creditable and interesting sight. Of particular interest is the museum of rare art, the forestry building, a mammoth palace of forest logs in which is located models of logging machinery and traps in operation, Oriental, European, agricultural, horticultural, manufacturers, mining and liberal arts' buildings and exhibits. A fine view of four snow-capped peaks may be had from the grounds.

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At Hotel Dallas: Mr. and Mrs. Bealer and family of eight, Chicago; Mr. A. Henry, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. W. John, wife and daughter, Chicago; Mr. W. L. Andrews, Arthur M. Brown, Miss E. N. Dinsmore, Mrs. Flora M. Barrett, Miss E. Hastings, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Richeoques, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Regis, England.

PERSONAL.

Pre-eminent amongst the distinguished visitors to the city appears the name of Senator A. A. Avery, of Troy, Missouri, who, with Mrs. Avery, Miss Clara Avery, Master O. Avery and Miss Brown, arrived last evening and are staying at the Dallas hotel. Senator and Mrs. Avery came through by the Canadian Pacific route on pleasure bent and crossed the Rockies for the first time, breaking their journey at Banff and staying one day at Vancouver, where they visited the Stanley Park and greatly admired its big trees. The senator and his family will remain here for several days and have already found opportunity to develop an admiration of Victoria and to give prompt and generous response to the extended invitation it is confidently hoped will increase with the opportunity for fuller observation. Victoria hastens to bid them welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Turpel (nee Miss Mary) returned from their honeymoon by the Vancouver route. They are the past.

Henry Jesse and Walter Wolfenden are two Victorians who are spending their summer holidays at home. The former is in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company at Kamloops and the latter is proprietor of a stationery store at Armstrong. Both returned to Armstrong last week. They were interested spectators of the J.B.A.A. regatta yesterday.

Dr. Hartman returned from Portland yesterday morning.

The Misses E. and F. Nixon, of San Francisco, are guests of Mrs. (Capt.) E. B. George.

Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. Walter Loney and Mrs. L. R. Goodacre are spending the summer months with Mrs. John Raymond at Rose Bank, Esquimalt.

Miss Rose Athey, of Holton, Kansas, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James Baker, of 65 Pembroke street.

At the Drilard hotel: Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross, Lindsay, West Ross, Portland; Dr. Harriet J. Clark, Seattle; Miss Simmons, Miss Hirst, England; E. A. Durham, Nanaimo; John R. Williams and wife, St. Louis; W. H. Collins, F. Ferguson, W. J. Briggs Jr., San Francisco; Arthur H. Allen and two Misses Allen, New Brighton; Dr. Irving and wife, J. M. Stole and wife, Yorkton; F. H. Watt, Southampton, England; Mrs. Roag, Miss Macfarlane, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simmons, Toronto; A. E. Woods, S. Wearner and wife, Vancouver; S. T. Satterthwaite, Boston; R. A. McNally, Chicago; W. J. Bowser, Vancouver.

At the Dominion: W. L. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie; G. R. McLean, Mount Sicker; T. L. Beardsley and wife, Chicago; John C. Hancock, Dubuque Iowa; J. T. Johnson and wife, Saskatoon; James K. R. Williams and wife, Regina; Edgar R. Williams, Harry Retiro, Winnipeg; A. R. Matthews, A. L. Hendry, Vancouver.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT FROM A MINIATURE BY MRS. MARGUERITE HAMILTON AUSTIN.

THE DUCHESSE OF CONNAUGHT AND HER DAUGHTERS, PRINCESS MARGARET AND PATRICIA.

GREAT DREDGER FOR NATAL.

The powerful sand-pump dredger Cetus, built to the order of the Natal government and recently launched by Messrs. William Simons & Co., of Renfrew, has just completed her steaming and dredging trials on the Clyde. Brodiek Bay the vessel's hopper, which has a capacity to contain 3,000 tons, was loaded with sand well within the contract time. The dredger then proceeded to Skelmorlie, where four runs were made on the admiralty-measured distance, with a mean speed of 10.3 knots per hour was easily obtained, which is considerably in excess of the specified speed. Mr. H. G. Humber, consulting engineer to the Natal government, represented the owners at the trials. The vessel is now being fitted up for the voyage to Durban.

THE PENALTY OF GREEN APPLES.

It's the limit—Pain, distress and violent sickness. No need to suffer when Nervine cures so quickly. Pleasant and only a few drops required. For summer complaint, cramps and kindred illness nothing equals Polson's Nervine; try a 25c. bottle.

"The world's a theatre, the earth a stage." You have to dress. B. Williams & Company attend to that.



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At Hotel Dallas: Mr. and Mrs. Bealer and family of eight, Chicago; Mr. A. Henry, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. W. John, wife and daughter, Chicago; Mr. W. L. Andrews, Arthur M. Brown, Miss E. N. Dinsmore, Mrs. Flora M. Barrett, Miss E. Hastings, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Richeoques, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Regis, England.

PERSONAL.

Pre-eminent amongst the distinguished visitors to the city appears the name of Senator A. A. Avery, of Troy, Missouri, who, with Mrs. Avery, Miss Clara Avery, Master O. Avery and Miss Brown, arrived last evening and are staying at the Dallas hotel. Senator and Mrs. Avery came through by the Canadian Pacific route on pleasure bent and crossed the Rockies for the first time, breaking their journey at Banff and staying one day at Vancouver, where they visited the Stanley Park and greatly admired its big trees. The senator and his family will remain here for several days and have already found opportunity to develop an admiration of Victoria and to give prompt and generous response to the extended invitation it is confidently hoped will increase with the opportunity for fuller observation. Victoria hastens to bid them welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Turpel (nee Miss Mary) returned from their honeymoon by the Vancouver route. They are the past.

Henry Jesse and Walter Wolfenden are two Victorians who are spending their summer holidays at home. The former is in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company at Kamloops and the latter is proprietor of a stationery store at Armstrong. Both returned to Armstrong last week. They were interested spectators of the J.B.A.A. regatta yesterday.

Dr. Hartman returned from Portland yesterday morning.

The Misses E. and F. Nixon, of San Francisco, are guests of Mrs. (Capt.) E. B. George.

Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. Walter Loney and Mrs. L. R. Goodacre are spending the summer months with Mrs. John Raymond at Rose Bank, Esquimalt.

Miss Rose Athey, of Holton, Kansas, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James Baker, of 65 Pembroke street.

At the Drilard hotel: Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross, Lindsay, West Ross, Portland; Dr. Harriet J. Clark, Seattle; Miss Simmons, Miss Hirst, England; E. A. Durham, Nanaimo; John R. Williams and wife, St. Louis; W. H. Collins, F. Ferguson, W. J. Briggs Jr., San Francisco; Arthur H. Allen and two Misses Allen, New Brighton; Dr. Irving and wife, J. M. Stole and wife, Yorkton; F. H. Watt, Southampton, England; Mrs. Roag, Miss Macfarlane, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simmons, Toronto; A. E. Woods, S. Wearner and wife, Vancouver; S. T. Satterthwaite, Boston; R. A. McNally, Chicago; W. J. Bowser, Vancouver.

At the Dominion: W. L. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie; G. R. McLean, Mount Sicker; T. L. Beardsley and wife, Chicago; John C. Hancock, Dubuque Iowa; J. T. Johnson and wife, Saskatoon; James K. R. Williams and wife, Regina; Edgar R. Williams, Harry Retiro, Winnipeg; A. R. Matthews, A. L. Hendry, Vancouver.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT FROM A MINIATURE BY MRS. MARGUERITE HAMILTON AUSTIN.

THE DUCHESSE OF CONNAUGHT AND HER DAUGHTERS, PRINCESS MARGARET AND PATRICIA.

GREAT DREDGER FOR NATAL.

The powerful sand-pump dredger Cetus, built to the order of the Natal government and recently launched by Messrs. William Simons & Co., of Renfrew, has just completed her steaming and dredging trials on the Clyde. Brodiek Bay the vessel's hopper, which has a capacity to contain 3,000 tons, was loaded with sand well within the contract time. The dredger then proceeded to Skelmorlie, where four runs were made on the admiralty-measured distance, with a mean speed of 10.3 knots per hour was easily obtained, which is considerably in excess of the specified speed. Mr. H. G. Humber, consulting engineer to the Natal government, represented the owners at the trials. The vessel is now being fitted up for the voyage to Durban.

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It's the limit—Pain, distress and violent sickness. No need to suffer when Nervine cures so quickly. Pleasant and only a few drops required. For summer complaint, cramps and kindred illness nothing equals Polson's Nervine; try a 25c. bottle.

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CHEAPSIDE

MINE IN THE BOWELS OF A VOLCANO

Old Popocatepetl to Be Tapped for Sulphur—By Col. A. V. Mendez in the Mineral Collector.

Of all the fearsome sights of nature the most terrifying is that of a volcano in a state of eruption. Popocatepetl, in plain view from any house-top in Puebla, is in a constant state of eruption, yet more than five hundred feet down in the crater, their feet warmed by internal fires, the miners dig for sulphur, enveloped by steam and sulphur fumes from bottomless fissures, miners labor day and night.

But what these Mexican sulphur miners are braving now, and have braved for 400 years is unimportant in comparison with the risks about to be taken by employees of an American mining company which has purchased Popocatepetl and the 100,000,000 tons of sulphur estimated to have accumulated in the gorges of its crater since the time of its formation.

Like their ancestors, who dug sulphur in Popocatepetl's crater for Cortez to use in manufacturing gunpowder, the Mexicans dig gingerly about old deposits as far as possible from the central fissures, which never cease to send forth clouds of steam and showers of the stuffy mineral. They work singly with a pick and shovel, fill twenty-five pound bags with crude sulphur which a comrade at the top of the crater hoists up with a hand windlass.

When the mountain trembles more than usual, and the clouds of steam are tinted by fires surging upward, they scurry like rabbits out of the danger zone. When the Americans come there will be an army of miners where there are two or three now.

With the aid of machinery they will attack the very vitals of the volcano. They are not superstitious, and are reassured by records which show that for centuries Popocatepetl has coughed up the whole bottom of its crater.

But there is the vast chasm, nearly half a mile at its greatest, and a quarter of a mile at its smallest diameter, and nearly sixty feet deep at the margin of the lowest fissure, to prove that the same fires which at night light the clouds above the mountain once sent its whole top skyward. No one can say that another such catastrophe may not occur at any moment.

With this possibility always before them, the American miners of sulphur in the bowels of Popocatepetl will dig deeper and deeper into the bottom of the crater, which may be only a thin crust above molten lava.

The company employing them wants these 100,000,000 tons of sulphur. It will pay the wages and the men will take the risk.

It is only necessary to step near one of the fissures at the bottom of the crater to realize what these miners must face. Every little while there is the sound of rumblings far below, followed by a puff of sulphur-laden steam. A bubble has burst on top of the molten contents of the great cauldron.

If you have ever seen a kettle full of boiling corn meal "mush" you will understand pretty nearly what is going on in the bowels of the volcano.

As steam rises through the thick mixture of meal and water it gathers at the point of least resistance on the surface and presently bursts through the thin crust, sending particles of meal upward with it.

Now suppose this kettle to be half a mile across and filled with white hot molten stone and other minerals. Instead of having a broad surface open to the air, the contents of the cauldron are roofed in and compressed from above, except where the force of their escaping gas has torn ragged rents and kept them open.

Then suppose a sudden increase in the heat below and all about the cauldron. The existing vents would not suffice to carry off the increased volume of vapor. A mighty bubble would be formed in the top of the cauldron, and at a certain moment a greater pressure on its cover. Presently the bubble would burst its bonds—and once again the top of Popocatepetl would be blown skyward.

There is another danger which the venturesome American miners will face. They cannot know how much or where the eroding contents of the great cauldron have eaten into its cover of sulphur into which they are digging so restlessly. Too much drilling or picking in certain directions may drop

a whole section of the cover and the miners with it into the molten death below.

Nowhere else in the world will there be such an apparently reckless risk of life in mining operations. In the absence of any such catastrophe as is here imagined the daily and nightly scenes will be sufficiently terrifying. The steam-sprouting fissures at the bottom of the bowl of water are, of course, the most awe-inspiring. But the isolation of this town, snow-capped peak is in itself most uninviting from the standpoint of human workers who must live and die here.

This is one of the highest peaks on the American continent, the highest point of the crater's rim being 7,520 feet above sea level. For hundreds of feet downward to the timber line, there is perpetual snow. The crater, which reaches a depth of 550 feet, has jagged sides of lava rock, with sheer precipices of more than 200 feet.

Everywhere the sides are so precipitous that no one can be seen to go by rope and windlass. On the side toward the city of Puebla the sharp rim has assumed such a curious shape as to gain for it the appropriate name of the "Devil's Spine."

Near this spot the Mexicans have for generations had the primitive windlass and rope, with which to hoist sacks of sulphur from below. At the top the sacks are given to other laborers, who carry them, live in straw mats and slide with their burden over the snow to the timber line.

Here the sacks of crude sulphur are placed on mules for transport to the railway station, nine miles distant. The railway delivers them to the seaport of Vera Cruz, whence the sulphur is exported.

The American company which has purchased Popocatepetl will change all this as Mr. David Allen Willey recently wrote in the *School of the Americas*. "The arrangements have already been made to install pneumatic machinery, which will cut away all the rock formation that can be reached. As the sulphur deposits are in loose form on it is believed that the pick and shovel will do the rest.

The floor of the crater will be graded

ironed with tramways. As the sulphur is mined it will be loaded into cars and hauled to the foot of a cableway consisting of a series of huge buckets

traveling on an endless wire rope. As fast as the buckets are filled with sulphur they will be hoisted to the edge of the crater, and then carried in much the same manner down the mountain side to a refinery which is to be built at its foot.

When the impurities are extracted the refined product will be transported by another cable system to the railway to be loaded into cars for Vera Cruz. The mining of the United States is already floating above this great sulphur factory of nature, for the whole of Popocatepetl is now American soil by purchase. It must not be understood that this natural laboratory's stored product is all that is to be gained. The laboratory forces are always at work night and day.

Inspection of the bottom of the crater near the fissures proves this. Rocks that were disturbed a month or a year before are found thickly coated with fresh sulphur, soft and powdery. When openings have been made in the mass of volcanic debris at the bottom of the crater deposits of the mineral have already been found varying in depth from six to ten feet.

A commission of Mexican experts has found that these deposits represent nearly half a square mile in area. In some places deep borings showed sulphur to be found in the bottom of the crater. A reasonable estimate that there are 100,000,000 almost within reach of the pick and shovel.

Although no human being will ever know at what moment an active volcano will erupt, the action has been inactive for years—may turn loose a fire cataclysm, scientific study of these chimneys leading to the great furnace within the earth tends to lessen the dread of them. In his book *The Volcanoes*, What They Are and What They Teach," John W. Judd, F. R. S., says: "There exists no analogy whatever between the action which takes place in volcanoes and the operation of a burning furnace. Ordinarily, and in fact, certain inflammable substances are formed by the action

going on in the volcano, and these inflammable substances, taking fire, produce the real flames.

"Such flames are, however, in almost all cases only feebly luminous, and do not give rise to any conspicuous appearance. What is usually taken for flame during volcanic eruptions is simply, as we have already pointed out, the glowing red-hot surface of a mass of molten rock reflecting from a vapor cloud hanging over it."

Respecting the production of sulphur in volcanoes, this author says: "From the well-known fact that sulphur or brimstone is found abundantly in volcanic regions, the popular belief has arisen that this highly inflammable substance has something to do with the production of the eruption of volcanoes.

"No greater mistake could possibly be made. The sulphur which is found in volcanic regions is the result and not the cause of volcanic action. Among the most common substances emitted from volcanic vents along with the steam are the two gases, sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.

"When these two gases come into contact with one another, chemical action takes place, and the elements contained in them—oxygen, hydrogen and sulphur—are sure to group themselves together in an entirely new fashion; the consequence of this is that water and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) are combined, and a certain quantity of sulphur is set free. The water escapes into the atmosphere, the sulphuric acid combines with lime, iron or other substances contained in the surrounding rocks, and the sulphur builds up crystals in any cavities which may be present in the rocks.

This is how Popocatepetl's laboratory produces its sulphur. The American miners who will dig it out in the bottom of that awesome crater will know little about this process, and undoubtedly will share with ordinary on-lookers the natural terror created by days and nights of toil spent in such surroundings—remembering that no one can tell when something may go wrong, and that the big crater may explode, as retorts often do in artificial laboratories.

Shall Canada Have Pure Nickel Coins?

Toronto Star

Now that the Canadian mint is nearing completion, should the government be deciding what coins we shall have and what coins we shall not have, it is likely that the representative of the Canadian nickel coin, which produces this famous metal in any quantity—Sudbury, Ont., and New Caledonia, a penal colony belonging to France—and there are many who think that Canada could not better celebrate the possession of such large quantities of the precious metal by establishing a nickel coin, either to supplement or to replace in part the present silver and copper coinage.

Uncle Sam's Nickel.

The United States "nickel," or five-cent piece, is an example of a form of nickel coinage with which Canadians are familiar, and which perhaps has had the effect of prejudicing them against the metal. We are apt to confuse the "nickel" with 25-cent pieces, but, apart from this confusion, which is due entirely to unfamiliarity, it is not a pleasant surprise to find that the "nickel" is a dirty and counterfeiting-looking, if one may coin a word. The reason of this is that it is not pure nickel by any means, but is an alloy, of 25 per cent nickel and 75 per cent copper, and is used for the same composition as an alloy that was used for coinage some 235 years B. C. by the Bactrian King, Dathydemus.

Of Pure Nickel.

Pure nickel, however, makes a beautiful coin, according to those who have had experience with it. None of its use in this continent, but several European countries have recently adopted it, the most recent being France, which did so in honor of its New Caledonian possessions. The reason that pure nickel was not earlier adopted and the reason, no doubt, that the United States adopted the alloy with copper instead of the pure nickel, is that it is only in comparatively recent years that it has been possible to stamp the pure metal which is exceedingly hard, has been discovered.

Already, however, Continental Europe has something like 500,000,000 pure nickel coins in circulation, chiefly in Austria-Hungary. The Swiss Confederation was the first country to adopt this coinage, their first issue of 20 centime pure nickel coins bearing date 1833. There are 20,000,000 of these new coins in use. The Austro-Hungary put in circulation four pure nickel coins, the 10 heller and 10 heller coins in Austria, and the 10 filler and 20 filler in Hungary. In 1902 Italy issued a 25 centesimi piece. And

In 1903 the French mint put out 10,000,000 pure nickel 25 centime pieces, followed by a similar number in 1904. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the number of "nickels" issued by the United States mint in 21 years—1883-1903—was 3,024,329.

Prof. Willet G. Miller, geological expert of the Ontario Department of Mines is an enthusiastic advocate of a distinctively Canadian coin of pure nickel. Like all patriotic Ontarioans, he is very proud of the Sudbury deposits, and thinks we ought to advertise them. In public addresses before the Canadian Mining Institute and elsewhere he has referred to the advisability of a Canadian nickel coin, and today in conversation with a representative he repeats his suggestion.

"I notice," he said, "that Mr. Courtney of Ottawa, suggests a possibility of a 2-cent coin, and perhaps a half-cent coin, being required in the near future. Instead of issuing these in bronze, I think the department might well consider the practicability of using nickel. Or it might be that some of the present denominations might be issued in nickel. For instance, I think our present 5-cent silver piece is a very poor coin."

Profit for Government.

Prof. Miller pointed out that the seigniorage which would accrue to the government from the issue of nickel instead of silver would be increased greatly. Silver coins worth 50 cents and one ounce while nickel is worth only from 45 to 60 cents a pound. Would that not encourage counterfeiting?" he was asked.

"I would like to see the counterfeiter who could do much with pure nickel," he said. "It is only lately that anyone has been able to stamp it, and it is very much harder to imitate than either copper or silver."

Mr. T. W. Gibson, Director of the Bureau of Mines, is a medal of pure nickel, which is certainly a beautiful piece of metal with a highly burnished surface.

"Would it not tarnish easily?" was asked.

In reply, Mr. Gibson said nickel tarnishes with more difficulty than most metals. In fact, the oxidation after long exposure can scarcely be noticed. In the United States there is a movement to substitute a pure nickel coinage for the present alloy "nickel." The advantages of the pure nickel are summarized thus:

1—Great resistance of nickel coin to wear.

2—Maintenance of bright attractive color.

3—High scrap value of nickel coins, when finally taken out of circulation.

4—Extreme difficulty in counterfeiting.

Fruit Growing

An Industry With Marvelous Possibilities—The Garden of the Continent.

If there be anyone in this part of the world who doubts the practicability of making a successful business of fruit growing, a few minutes conversation with Mr. W. C. Grant of Gordon Head, will certainly dispel all such doubts, and a cursory look around his farm will be sufficient evidence that here is a thriving industry right at home.

Gordon Head is particularly well suited for this industry, not so much on account of the soil, for that is good, but because the climate is ideal. What applies to Gordon Head of course applies to a great extent also to all of the south end of Vancouver Island. The long dry summer ripens the fruit and prevents the spread of the "plum rot," a scourge that affects more particularly those places that have a heavy rainfall. The people of South Vancouver Island have not begun to realize what an asset they have in this dry season. Little is said about it except from the tourist standpoint, or with the idea of bringing in wealthy residents. A talk with Mr. Grant will however, convince the most sceptical that this is the country for the poor man as well as the rich, for the man who would rather be able to ship his fruit than to sell it.

"All I have," said Mr. Grant, "was

made from fruit growing. I have been in the business for over 15 years, and with the profits from my first orchard at Mount Douglas I bought this place, which you can see for yourself."

"You think then, Mr. Grant, that fruit is really the right thing to put money into?"

"Take these figures," he answered: "Last year from my worst plum tree I picked nine crates, and from my best fifteen crates of about twenty-four pounds each. There are one hundred and thirty-five trees on an acre, planted eighteen feet apart each way. All this fruit was sold at 75c a crate, 10c a box, at Victoria. Others have done better than this in the way of crop. From this must be deducted 9c for crate and boxes, and about 9c to 10c for picking and packing. From this you can see that there is a pretty good profit per acre on plums and prunes."

The above figures show a clear profit of over \$6 per tree or a total profit of over \$800 per acre. The cost of cultivating would need to be considered in calculating the net profit and in a future article this will be given to the nearest cent so that anyone intending to enter the business may know exactly what may be done.

In spite of the above figures Mr. Grant considers the strawberry the staple fruit for this part of the country. His reason for this opinion is because the berry grown here is the best in the world without exception. The American berry has already been driven out of the market and new markets are being captured. For two years this fruit has been shipped to the Northwest and has arrived in good condition. Experiments have proved that a good berry will keep fourteen days and then be in perfect condition. Very soon he expects to be able to ship by the car lot, thus saving expense.

Speaking from the aesthetic point of view, Mr. Grant has a pretty house and garden, from which he can get a glimpse of the celebrated Mount Baker. Bounding his farm on one side is three-quarters of a mile of the finest section in the world, including a bay where the ships of the navy sometimes anchor and where storm-bound vessels take refuge. Across the strait is the San Juan group of American islands, and the famous Mount Douglas, or Cedar Hill, near by.

Around him are other farmers living in the midst of their orchards and enjoying the fruits of their labors. All are prosperous and contented, but there is one, unfortunates, that should be his tribute to the wealth of the country.

JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIP.

San Francisco Argonaut.

We have the funny spectacle of five members of a fraternity at Berkeley falling to pass their examinations and the very next day being invited to enter their graduated with honors.

The Panama Canal

France the Only Country That Fails to 'Do Things'

San Francisco Argonaut.

Somewhere in the dark backward and abyss of time some foolish Frenchman got hold of the idea that they could cut the Western Continent in half, and make a canal. A fellow by the name of De Lesseps started to work on the job in 1879. He collected from his fellow-countrymen \$600,000,000, thought it would require seventy millions more, and after eight years of time to complete the job nicely. He worked seven years at a sea-level canal, and then decided that a sea-level canal was impossible, and abandoned it for a canal with locks. In 1883 a new company was organized with new reputations went to smash also. In 1890 a commission reported that the canal could be completed in eight years more at the trifling cost of \$180,000,000. In 1891 a new company was organized with new reputations went to smash also. In 1890 a commission reported that the canal could be completed in eight years more at the trifling cost of \$180,000,000. In 1891 a new company was organized with new reputations went to smash also.

But the world moves. In 1903, this great and glorious nation decided that it would take a try at the big job and show the effete nations of Europe how a lusty young giant of a country like us does things. We have now a new company, a new set of men with picks and shovels have been working ever since up to the year of our Lord 1903. Then the Frenchmen quit for good. They lit out and left. During the last decade, all leader writers have had a hard time of it. Still—nevertheless—despite all that—some very curious things are being said in the newspapers nowadays. For example the Panama correspondent to the New York Herald says:

"Utter demoralization exists among those charged with digging the great inter-oceanic canal. After more than a year's work under the auspices of the United States government the result is a dismal failure. Competent men brought here at the outset have been forced out by the cutting of their salaries; civil service employees sent here from the north have shown gross incapacity to grapple the problems presented to them, and have succeeded only in complicating the situation, and official tape has hindered work everywhere. The need of thorough reorganization is a fact. The canal is not a mere engineering achievement, but a social and political problem. Under present conditions there is little probability that the canal can ever be completed."

An American engineer tells the correspondent that he has just obtained six hand-levels, which were ordered, more than 70,000 cubic yards of material were excavated; it is conservatively estimated that 100,000,000 cubic yards must be taken out of Culebra alone; to complete the canal in twenty years would therefore require monthly excavations of 415,000 cubic yards.

Another engineer on the isthmus says: "With a commission in the north, civil service, and other drawbacks, there doesn't seem to be any opportunity for us to do as well as the Frenchmen did."

George B. Matlock, a government employee, who returned from Panama on the last steamer, says that the working clerical force on the isthmus is about forty per cent, short; that many of the few who are left are coming to take their places, and therefore that work will soon be at a standstill.

J. D. Yeomans, formerly of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has "no hesitancy in saying that there never will be a canal built." The Panama canal is the biggest blunder of the age.

It is reported that Boyd Ehle, engineer in charge of the Culebra cut, has resigned on account of dissatisfaction, and that all of the department heads, with one exception, followed him.

It is stated that during May no more than 70,000 cubic yards of material were excavated; it is conservatively estimated that 100,000,000 cubic yards must be taken out of Culebra alone; to complete the canal in twenty years would therefore require monthly excavations of 415,000 cubic yards.

The cost for excavation during the month of May was \$1 per cubic yard. The New York Evening Post says that "the question of transporting the heaviest machinery to Panama is unsolved owing to the decision not to purchase English steamers and the lack of suitable American vessels."

The New York Times says that Chief Engineer Wallace, resigned, advocates a sea-level canal, and that the real reason for his resignation is because he does not care to risk "his well-earned professional reputation in the construction of a make-shift lock canal."

The Springfield Republican says that the government should not be in the triple role of bids on such articles as

four hundred pounds of rock salt and two dozen of men's rubber gloves.

The New York Herald says: "It is actually costing the American government more for each carload of dirt moved than the French company paid."

Engineer Wallace, resigned, says that "the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so great that the project is abandoned. If the American people are to see the Panama canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost."

It is said that the ditches for the Panama and Colon water service were dug seven times because the government failed to furnish specifically the necessary pipe, and ditches do not stay dug long in that rainy climate.

The Baltimore Sun says that "the 'practical' American regime has cut down salaries of working engineers, while increasing the power of non-resident bureaucrats who draw large salaries for doing clerical work in the north and impeding work on the isthmus."

The New York Herald says that "the boasted ability of Americans to 'do things' is becoming a by-word."

The New York Times remarks that "an increasing number of the people of this country will have their doubts whether they can ever be built across the Isthmus of Panama."

Gracious, what a mendacious, pessimistic lot of newspapers and prophets we have nowadays. For, as we say, we are absolutely certain that in energy and efficiency any American engineer exceeds three French ones. Of course. Sure. Without doubt. Seriously, let us be charitable. The French spent twenty-five years on the work, and did not accomplish very much. We have spent over two years on the work, and have done nothing but talk. We appointed one commission, fired it, and appointed another. We are now carrying on the work, and commission and will soon be firing it. Let us stop boasting and bragging and knocking the French. Let us stop filling the world with our clamor and the earth with laughter. We have undertaken a big job. It was too big a job for the French. Let us hope it was not too big a job for us. And let us be somewhat chastened. Let us stop talking and go to work.

PROPERTY GUESTS

The London World.

It has been seriously suggested I see, that women who have no special talent should be enabled to take up the stage or journalism as a profession, who cannot paint or sing or play the violin, or induce their friends to start them as models, should qualify as "extra ladies" in the service of the stage. The removal of hostesses in need of an emergency guest for dinner parties. The idea is, of course, not strictly new. One has heard that it is possible to secure "property guests" from certain large catering firms at a moment's notice, such guests being military, naval, clerical or sporting, as required. But this is the first time I have heard it proposed that ladies should let themselves out as dinner guests. The suggestion is that the average woman does not talk well, whereas it would be the business of the "extra lady" to be brilliant and start effective topics of conversation. One sees shoals ahead, however, in the scheme. Every other woman would be jealous of such a guest at once, and woe betide the men who made themselves agreeable to her!

MONTREAL'S TERRIBLE PERIL

Montreal uses 400,000,000 gallons of water daily. As there are about 2,841,012,421,633 microbes to a gallon, it is difficult to figure out how it is we are alive to tell the tale.

NEEDED IT BADLY.

Toronto News.

Bro. Burgoyne, who runs the St. Catharines Standard, was held up at Niagara and asked to pay \$2 head tax. He was going to Sons of T-mpérance convention and needed the money.

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nothing is better than a regular and daily use of

SIMON POWDER AND SOAP

With same perfume.

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Importer of Fine Dry Goods and Millinery Wholesale and Retail

Cheapest House for Feathers, Laces and Dress Trimmings

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Of Hats, Blouse Waists and Dress Muslins

Be sure the heels are stamped. GOLD SEAL, CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS. Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg. Manufactured only by Goodyear Rubber Co., Portland, R. H. PRASE, President. 73 and 75 First St.

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WHO DOES THE BUYING?

THE WOMEN OF COURSE!

The paper that goes into THE FAMILY regularly six mornings in the week, including the universal reading day—SUNDAY and is read by the women before they come to town to do their shopping, is the paper to advertise in—such a paper is

THE COLONIST

It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both.

THE COLONIST is emphatically the family paper of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the COLONIST's great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.

ALL THE WORLD OVER

Garnerings From Many Sources of Supply

Caligula's Craft.

For years there have been projects to raise the two Roman boats—pleasure craft on which some of Caligula's worst orgies took place—from the bottom of Lake Nemi. The largest is 208 feet long, the other 150. The former is in about 32 feet of water and the latter in about 50.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Christianity in Japan.

There are now about 300,000 professing Christians of all denominations in Japan, 100,000 of whom are Protestants, or one in every thousand of population, yet in the Imperial House of Representatives they stand one in 54. The church membership in 1933 was as follows: Protestant, 55,315; Catholic, 53,086; Greek church, 27,366.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Drunkard Bee.

"I have been hearing of the busy bee until I am tired of it," says Drake Watson. "A bee works during the summer and then rests all winter. The plasterer and a bee has bad habits. Go into a vineyard and you will find the drunkard bee sip the juice until they become full, and then they go to ground and sleep until the next year. A drunkard bee knows enough not to go home with a jag."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Gilbert Joke.

On one occasion, when "The Mikado" was being rehearsed, Gilbert called out from the middle of the stalls, "There is a gentleman in the left group not holding his fan correctly." The stage manager appeared and explained: "There is no gentleman in the left group. 'Ah,' came the reply from the author, 'in grave, matter-of-fact tones, 'that is not the gentleman I am referring to.' Dundee Advertiser.

Ate His Boots.

A Moscow man made a curious wager. As against 500 rubles bet by his opponent he agreed to eat his boots if Russia did not force Japan to sue for peace last summer. Cutting a small strip daily from his footwear he masticated and swallowed it. It took him nearly five months to complete the operation.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

New Way to Get Wealthy.

Two Detroiters have evolved a novel scheme to get rich quickly. They have caught several skunks and will feed them on rose petals, carnations, hollyhocks, honeysuckle blossoms and the like.

They argue that these foods will change the odor manufactured by the little animals into a powerful perfume, far stronger than attar of roses, very pungent indeed, and worth according to their estimate not less than \$500 an ounce.

Friends have no doubt of the lasting qualities of the new perfume, but state that they will remove to the next county during the progress of experiment.

Modern Brides.

One is in the habit now-a-days of seeing brides absolutely self-possessed, almost jocose, laughing and smiling and nodding to their friends! Mothers and sisters never cry now-a-days at parting.—*Lady Violet Greville, in The Graphic.*

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BURIAL RITES.

Lancet.

In a leading article in the Lancet some years ago, the significance of Ancient Egyptian Burial Rites, a somewhat full description was furnished of the early prehistoric interments of Egypt, from which we find that the skeleton was completely encased up and the bones were arranged in a symmetrical order in a cavity in the sand, which in those primitive times served as a sepulchre. It was considered that these kind of burials were of the so-called race different from that of the so-called Ancient Egyptians, and that all historical traces of the burial practices of what may be termed these proto-Egyptians had been lost, though some very obscure texts in the oldest hieroglyphic literature of the Egyptians had been referred to the matter. Mr. Moret, however, in a recent work upon the "Daily Divine Worship in the Egyptian Temples" in referring to several chapters, some of them accompanied by line drawings, of papyrus, proves that a whole series of ritualistic incantations allude to, and indeed derive their origin from, these ancient funeral practices. The proof of the first fact is given in the vignette in the article, and the second in the "Ritual of Ankh" 20 and 21 of a papyrus now at Berlin, and also upon the walls of some temples, a work that has only recently been translated. It speaks of the presentation of an offering of perfume and oil and the purpose to produce the orderly arrangement of his bones and members, actually asserting that his skeleton will be put in order. At the same time the passage of the ritual, which is the diurnal funeral worship, for this papyrus is the rubric for this official cult, not only was the god assimilated to a mummified hero, but he also had to be satisfied by acts or incantations necessary to recollections of the archaic methods of Egyptian burials previous to mummification being invented or introduced by other people. These ancient rituals, therefore, afford a material which was unknown to the Egyptians of the period of the alien invasions of the earlier and the later ones of the same people. The skeletons discovered by Professor Petrie and M. Amelineau and M. de Morgan upon the earliest Egyptian history, and the fact that the reconstruction of the alien invasions of the earlier and the later ones of the same people. The skeletons discovered by Professor Petrie and M. Amelineau and M. de Morgan upon the earliest Egyptian history, and the fact that the reconstruction of the alien invasions of the earlier and the later ones of the same people.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY. London Advertiser.

The victory of the Legends at Italy to-day is an evidence of British superiority in feats of endurance. The American athlete usually wins in the 100 yards dash, and the Britisher in the mile run.

Adios Amor.

[After a famous Spanish love song of the same name.]

Her smile is of rouge and of talcum.
Her hair has been bleached a pale pink.
Her eyebrows are arched with some matches.
Her eyelashes darkened with ink.
Her teeth were obtained from a dentist.
Her pompadour's made on a rat.
And likely she takes off her tresses
Whenever she takes off her hat.

Chorus—
Adios, adios, adios, coquette,
Adios, por sempre amor.

Oh, woman, so false and so fickle,
Oh, woman of powder and paint,
Of pads and of lotions and gossams,
Your beauty I swear has a talent;
I long for a natural woman,
Of freckles and ringlets and tan,
An old-fashioned, sweet little woman,
For that's what appeals to a man.

Lost Pins.

Birmingham seems to have solved the problem which has exercised the mind of man and woman ever since the invention of that useful article, the "pin." "What becomes of all the old pins?" that is the question to which a frequent answer is, "They disappear down drains!" Now, this theory is borne out by facts, for it was found on opening one of the oldest sewers in Birmingham that there was at the bottom of it a deposit as hard as the "slag" from a blast furnace, and that in the deposit counted less millions of pins were embedded. Ordinary pins, brooch pins, belt pins, hat pins, safety, or rather so-called safety pins, hair pins, indeed, pins of all sorts and sizes which combine to turn the modern woman into a human pin cushion. True, among all these pins was a collection of other small articles, such as buttons of every size and shape, common and uncommon; marbles, and even pocketknives, but the pin was the predominant articles.—*Birmingham Express.*

How Women Eat.

Women eat such queer things when they are by their lonely selves. "What self-respecting man would lunch off a sultana cake, a tart, or an ice?" Show me the self-respecting woman who has not done it! Women know how to cook—some of them—but none of them know how to eat. Women feel left out to eat well and substantially is a sheer waste. If it were not for men women would wrap themselves in sable and point lace and starve to death.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Cutting Up Morocco.

It is not improbable that the Powers will treat Morocco worse than Macedonia. The African Empire would, in that case, be split up and distributed among France, Great Britain and Germany. Spain will remain with her historic rights, and Italy . . . will be allowed to look on.—*Giornale d'Italia, Rome.*

Sardonic Tailors.

If customers only knew the suffering they cause when they take long credit, they would think twice before they started on such a career of refined cruelty. The modernized version of the old adage says, "It takes nine months to make a man, and nine more to make him pay."—*The Tailor and Cutter.*

Toronto Exhibition.

Some of the attractions at this year's Toronto exhibition will be a complete demonstration of the manufacture of pure foods, showing the process of an up-to-date baking plant from the raw material to the finished article in the way of bread-baking, fancy cakes and cake decorations. The manufacture of shredded wheat will be shown. There will also be processes illustrating various forms of textile manufacture, such as cotton, looms and cheese cloth looms. There will be a complete boot and shoe plant, demonstrating the numerous methods in the manufacture of ladies' footwear from the leather to the finished article, the time used in the manufacture of a pair of shoes being ten to fifteen minutes; whereas in the olden times it took almost as many days. There will be shown the manufacture of Canadian tweeds and other cloths, and also of spring beds and other articles of domestic use. There will also be on exhibition silk-weaving machines, which are almost human in their method of producing delicate fabrics which are made from silk.

"Ergophobia."

Medical science progresses apace now-a-days. The latest addition to the already long list of diseases will be welcomed by a wide public. It came up in a case in Southwark County Court yesterday, and its name is "ergophobia." As is so often the fact with regard to these novelties, it is merely an old friend—better known as disinclination to work—under a new name. Ordinary pins, brooch pins, belt pins, hat pins, safety, or rather so-called safety pins, hair pins, indeed, pins of all sorts and sizes which combine to turn the modern woman into a human pin cushion. True, among all these pins was a collection of other small articles, such as buttons of every size and shape, common and uncommon; marbles, and even pocketknives, but the pin was the predominant articles.—*Birmingham Express.*

A Curious Case.

The Chinese in Singapore have it that a quantity of poisoned contraband food intended for Japan has found its way there. This fantastic fiction is at the present moment devoutly believed by the large section of Chinese, who are turning upon substitutes for biscuits by preference. Straits Times.

White Flour the Best.

Many and varied are the opinions expressed as to the nutrient properties of white and graham flours. An analysis has been made by Mr. M. A. Gray, the expert chemist of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Co. He took three grades from the same wheat, and found that the content of the three flours was as follows:

	Carbo-	Protein.	Fat.	Hydrates.	Ash.
Patent	13.14	1.61	74.21	50	
Patent	13.44	1.61	72.49	50	
Graham	13.89	2.44	73.73	1.72	

The available energy in the three samples was determined by digestive experiments and found to be as follows: Patent flour, 90 per cent.; entire wheat, 85.5 per cent.; graham, 80.7 per cent. According to the above analysis, white flour contributes more nutrition to the human system than the darker flour.—*Canadian Baker and Confectioner.*

The Bright Side.

Go pluck from every flaming bush
The dewy rose of morn,
And keep the ruby-colored cup,
But away the golden heart,
Retain the flowers' golden heart,
But not the bitter smart.

Go look on life in every scene,
The gloomy and the gay,
Remembering the splendour of
And cast the rest away.
Recall the ones with love aglow,
But turn away from woe.

Go! rip from all the cups of life
In all her ways among,
But banish all the thought of dregs
And keep upon your tongue
The honey-sweet draught of all.
But throw away the gall.

A Busy Temple.

Tirupati temple, in the North Arcot district, is the most popular in all India. The income of this temple is phenomenal. Persons who are sick and who are Hindus make vows that they are willing to part with their valuable jewels, treasure, and other price-less possessions. In addition they make a vow that they will give up their hair. So almost every pilgrim, man, woman, and child, that goes to the Tirupati temple, return with their heads cleanly shaven. — Mail, Madras.

Horse Torture.

Nobody can doubt that the cheek rein is torture, often very cruel torture. Nobody in his senses can suppose that it really does any good; that a horse is made sure-footed by having his head tied up in the air, and being made unable to see his footing. Nor is torture likely to quiet a horse, and, in fact, it makes him more unmanageable. In England the King leading the way, they have banished the bearing rein. Why should an Englishman visiting Canada be scandalized by the sight of barbarism worse than the bearing rein here?—*Goldwin Smith.*

New Light on Shakespeare.

Sir Henry Irving tells that at one time visiting Shakespeare's birthplace he had a slight experience with a rustic of the vicinity. Being in a quizzical frame of mind, Sir Henry addressed a few questions to the fellow, and in reply obtained some illuminating information.

"That's Shakespeare's house over there, I believe," Sir Henry innocently remarked.

"Ees."

"Noa."

"I believe Mr. Shakespeare is dead now. Can you tell me how long?"

"Dunno."

"Let's see, he wrote, did he not?"

"What was it he wrote?"

"Well, I think it was the Bobbie."

—Boston Transcript.

Where the Gang Rules.

Col. Sheldon Potter, who represents reformed Philadelphia in the headship of the city's police department, was talking at a dinner about gang rule and municipal corruption.

"Gang rule," encourages bad habits, drunkenness, a hundred evils. This was well shown at a school board meeting in a New England town. Corruption, in that town, was rampant, and in consequence dissipation was rampant, too.

"Well, at the school board meeting I speak of, it is said that the clerk, long before the night's business ended, was signing checks with the whiskey and drinking the ink."

Manchuria Before the War.

An English traveler writes: "Before the war began in Manchuria I came down the Liao river with a Russian expedition. We fought the chun-chuses (Chinese robbers) every afternoon about tea time, but rarely inflicted any damage on them, because they hid in the crops. One evening we got desperate and pursued them through the kaoliang fields, with a complete lack of success, only to find on our return that the Chinese had collected our baggage on their twelve men were practically condemned to die. In company with the missionary who was interpreter for the expedition, I pressed for an inquiry. The result was that six of the victims were proved to be long to a theatrical company which was stranded in the neighboring village. They were instantly released. One of the others was subjected to a more rigid examination and died under the lash. Owing to this untoward incident the rest were set free. But it was pure luck that the whole twelve were not beheaded."—*T. P.'s Weekly.*

At 8 a. m. he shoots a bear,
At 8 he schools a restive horse,
From 9 to 4 he takes the air,
(He doesn't take it all of course);
And then at 5 o'clock, maybe,
Some colored man drops in to tea.

At intervals throughout the day
He sprouts around the house,
His residence is Oyster Bay,
His races up and down the cliff;
While seagulls scream about his legs
Or hasten home to hide their eggs.

An Admirable Crichton.

In him combined we critics find
The diplomat, the statesman, the poet,
Eljah Dowie's breadth of mind,
And Chaucer's fund of anecdote;
He joins the morals of Susannah
To Dr. Martin's bedside manner.

The Bacon-Shakespeare controversy
Inspires the following:
In far Elizabethan days
(Ho! by my Halldome! Gadsooks!)
Lord Bacon wrote his own essays,
And was of other people's books;
Amexing as a pseudonym
Each author's name that suited him.

And once, when he annoyed the Queen,
And wished to gain the royal pardon,
He wrote his masterpiece; I mean
The claim of the assets or the garden;
And published just before his death,
The "Visits of Elizabeth."

Six Hundred Years Ago.

No correspondents were on hand to witness the great naval battle between the Japanese and the Russians in Korea Strait. But sea fighters in the thirteenth century were apparently not so wary regarding their plans. There was a great battle between the two Anglo-English fleets in the English channel, May 24, 1293. Time and place were agreed upon by each side beforehand, and an empty ship was anchored to mark the exact spot. The English won.—*New York Globe.*

Here's a Good Telephone Story.

A Philadelphia lawyer who has a telephone on a good many parties in his house had a recent experience of human curiosity. On such a telephone arrangement any one or all of the four subscribers may hear any conversation if they wish to eavesdrop. The lawyer's wife suspected one of her neighbors of eavesdropping. "Saturday," said the lawyer, "she held a pre-arranged conversation over the telephone with me, and suddenly shut off the line, explaining that one of her neighbors was eavesdropping and she intended to have the thing stopped. 'I know the woman well,' she said, 'and the next time she speaks to me I'll insult her.' Later my wife explained that she had told the culprit, when she avoided her. Next day we went to church to make the test and met an awful shock. Not one of our three neighbors on the party line noticed us, although they had always been friendly. My wife found the culprit all right, but she had neglected to figure on the natural curiosity of all women."—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Germany's Futile Jealousy.

The English judge us according to their own standard and believe that we are incapable of dissimulation. France and England are friends. The jealousy of a third power is not sufficient to render probable the rupture of a sound and frank friendship which is popular, an opinion which happens also to be that of government spheres.—*London Correspondent of Figaro, Paris.*

A BRITANNY WEDDING FEAST.

London Telegraph.

Mlle. Anne Marie Gynnamant, daughter of the mayor of Serignan, has been married to a Londoner, a solicitor, clerk, at Poulton, according to the rites of their native Brittany. Over one thousand guests were bidden to the rejoicings. They sat down to the feast in a field belonging to the bride's father. Tables had been built in a simple way by digging trenches. The diners sat on one edge of the trenches and the meal was served on the other. Fires were lit in the middle of the field, at which the diners were warmed, besides a dozen calves and were roasted, and the service was easily managed by relatives of the happy pair, driving round the field in two hay-carts and filling up the plates as they passed. Wine and cider were drunk directly out of hogsheads.

"STRANGE," INDEED, IF TRUE.

London Mail.

Strange as still, a club of wild game hunters actually had a small rhinoceros killed for their banquet at the New Astor, and one may imagine the disgust of the proprietor when this stupendous "joint" smashed two of his passenger elevators.

SONS OF NORWAY.

(This is an English translation of the old and popular Norwegian song that has been a regular part of the song book of the Sons of Norway, and breathes the spirit of courage and independence that are conspicuous in the present national crisis.)

Norsemens, awaken the harp from its slumber,
Strike for old Norway, the land of the free!
High and heroic, in soul-stirring numbers,
Land our fathers, we strike it for thee.

Old recollections
Wake one's affections
Each time we speak of the land of our birth.
Heart beating loudly, and cheeks glowing
Honor old Norway, the dearest on earth.

Spirit, look back on her far-flashing glory,
Gaze on the splendor that bursts on the glance.
Chieftains and Vikings immortal in story
Pressed to the battle like maidens to the dance.

Blood flows before them,
Billows dash o'er them,
Over the ocean they carry her fame.
Chieftains, enough, though, are left in the country
To battle and bleed for her freedom and name.

Pride of the Norsemens, the temple of freedom
Stands like a rock where the stormy waves break,
Tempests howl round it, but little he'll heed them;
Freely he thinks, and as freely he speaks.

Birds in their motion,
Waves of the ocean,
Poorly can rival his liberty's voice;
Yet he obeys, with a willing devotion,
Laws of his making and Kings of his choice.

Land of the forest, the fjord and the fountain,
Blessed with the wealth of the field and the mountain,
Steady and trustful, the sons of the land
Pay the price of their rights with their blood.

Ocean hath bound thee!
Freedom hath found thee!
Flourish, old Norway, thy flag be unfurled
Free as the breezes and breakers around thee.

Pride of thy children, the first in the world!
The "Lonely" hat sale still on, 50 dozen at half price. B. Williams & Co.,

GREAT MEN'S LIVES.

"Misrepresentative Men," by Harry Graham ("Col. D. Streamer"), is an exceedingly amusing little collection of the "lives of great men" written in clever nonsense verse. The subjects range from President Roosevelt to Winston Churchill; and the author has a proper idea of the difficulty of his task. He writes:

The fare that I provide is light,
But don't, I pray, look down upon it!
Such verse is just as hard to write
As any other kind of literature.
It looks a simple task, maybe—
Well—try your hand at it, and see!

He has been careful to make certain omissions for his biographies:

Caryle, for instance, finds no place
Amongst his list of luminations;
Because I have no wish to face
The righteous wrath of his relations.
Whatever feud they have with Froude,
No one can say that I was rude.

The biography of Mr. Roosevelt, "the people's peerless President," is very funny. Here are three verses:

At 6 a. m. he shoots a bear,
At 8 he schools a restive horse,
From 9 to 4 he takes the air,
(He doesn't take it all of course);
And then at 5 o'clock, maybe,
Some colored man drops in to tea.

At intervals throughout the day
He sprouts around the house,
His residence is Oyster Bay,
His races up and down the cliff;
While seagulls scream about his legs
Or hasten home to hide their eggs.

An Admirable Crichton.

In him combined we critics find
The diplomat, the statesman, the poet,
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And Chaucer's fund of anecdote;
He joins the morals of Susannah
To Dr. Martin's bedside manner.

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Inspires the following:
In far Elizabethan days
(Ho! by my Halldome! Gadsooks!)
Lord Bacon wrote his own essays,
And was of other people's books;
Amexing as a pseudonym
Each author's name that suited him.

And once, when he annoyed the Queen,
And wished to gain the royal pardon,
He wrote his masterpiece; I mean
The claim of the assets or the garden;
And published just before his death,
The "Visits of Elizabeth."

He imagines Diogenes returning to
the glimpses of the moon:
Or if his ghost once more began,
With lethal lazar his ancient mission,
And searched the city for a man
Whose honesty outscored suspicion,
They could provide him in New York,
A nice (if somewhat lengthy) walk.

Sir Thomas Lipton soliloquizes after
the last yacht race:
"I felt it when the line was cast,
I hold it true, water or befall,
'Tis better to have luffed and lost,
Than never to have luffed at all!
My ship has been a good one, I think,
With such a good advertisement."

In Pretoria.
Perhaps Mr. Harry Graham is at his best with Mr. Winston Churchill. The Pretoria exploit is related in this manner:

In Africa, to some avail,
The outlook he distinctly brightened,
And when he reached Pretoria jail,
He wrote himself a rather frightened;
He knew the day of the opening of the city's \$25,000 Carnegie library.

And so he dodged the sentry's eye,
And vanished in the middle distance,
Where he was much encouraged by
A timely virtue's kind assistance.
He had a joyous and a merry
And (like the sentry) were "relieved."

Mr. Churchill's traditional "modesty" is referred to:

From Joshua, who, at Jericho,
His trumpet blew, and wrecked the base
To Caine (the Manxman) who, we know,
Devotes his life to self-effacement.
All men of worth throughout the earth,
Are modest, as a rule, from birth.

Mr. Graham's book would be an admirable solace for the dullness of a wet afternoon, and the critic's hand is outstretched by the author's genial confession:

Abuse or praise me, as you choose,
There is no limit to my patience;
My wife's a beauty, and a good one,
Once styled "Mephite exhalations,"
I lived that down (don't ask me how)—
And nothing really hurts me now.

A REMARKABLE POEM.
Copies of the following poem, printed in red ink, were found pasted on the windows of the leading business places of Everett, Wash., last Saturday morning, the day of the opening of the city's \$25,000 Carnegie library:

Carnegie's Library.
(By Alice F. Sorenson.)
There's a secret on the books of dead men's bones,
And a splinter of blood over all;
There's a rough ragged hole in each leaf
Like the wound from a rifleman's ball.

There's the last gasp of men shot down at command,
Of this generous and gracious man;
There's the blood and the groan, the grief and the shame,
You picture it, any who can.

There's the picture of Homestead—will we
forget those brave, ragged men were
fencelessly slain—
Were slaughtered like beasts, like poor,<
By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's gain.

Will we ever forget how the mothers and
In their rage and their woe knelt down in
the dust,
And clasped their dear dead then, just as
By rifleman's ball or the bayonet's thrust.

Will we ever forget how the press of the
land
Made life of the slaughter by saying "The
dead
Were forgotten born men who in impudence
asked
For the right to be living and earning their
bread?"

Will we ever forget how, in sweetest
and mine
The fathers and mothers and children are
slain?
How virtue is slaughtered and childhood
is crushed
By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's gain?

How the skeleton babes at the milkless
breast,
Give their poor little lives to his greed?
How the girls on the streets and their
mothers in rage
Are reflecting his generous (?) deed?

This is his gift, all shining with blood,
The gift that he proffers with arrogant
hand;
This is his penance for murder and lust;
This is his jest to the slaves of the land.

But the books are not dumb; they have
eloquent tongues
To tell you their pitiful story—
How the bodies and souls of women and
men
Have built him his temple of glory.

How the walls are of bones, cemented
with blood,
And wet with the dripping of tears;
Of hearts that have broken for wrongs un-
written
These hundreds and hundreds of years.

For these wrongs to our comrades we'll
never forget,
Nor this master of bread with his can-
dles of greed,
And the gift that he proffers—we spurn it
and scorn him,
For we hold it in keeping with his class
and his deed.

The "Lonely" hat sale still on, 50 dozen at half price. B. Williams & Co.,

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to convey the next of kin of the late Mr. Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises known as the Strand Hotel, Victoria, to Charles E. Wright and John Randberg.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1935.
W. H. SHEWEN,
Solicitor for the above-named Katherine Hall.

LAND REGISTRY, VICTORIA.

In the Estate of Maggie Burke, who is alleged to have died at Denver, Colorado, United States of America, in the year 1896, intestate, the next of kin of the said Maggie Burke, and to all whom it may concern:

TAKING NOTICE that, pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin made this day, the advertisement of the said Maggie Burke, in the four issues of this and other newspapers, and in the paper appearing on four consecutive Saturdays, commencing Saturday, the 1st July, 1935, is ordered to be deemed a good and sufficient notice, and that the said advertisement is hereby ordered to be deemed a good and sufficient notice, and that upon proof of the said advertisement and in default of a caveat or a lis pendens being filed, the Registrar-General at Victoria shall register the said Katherine Hall as owner of the said land.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1935.
J. M. BRADBURN,
Solicitor for the above-named Katherine Hall.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Katherine Hall as owner of the next of kin of the late Mr. Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises known as the Strand Hotel, Victoria, to Charles E. Wright and John Randberg.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 193

Tricks of the Scottish Thieves

Glasgow Detective's Experience With Shrewd Criminals

There is a notable family living within a three-minute walk of the Glasgow Cross, the members of whom for three generations, to my own knowledge, writes Detective Elliott in the Edinburgh Scotsman, have been engaged in the business of crime, and, in the process, have secured every species of the genus, embracing every variety of the species. The grandfather was a thief, and in the old convict days passed a large part of his life in Van Diemen's Land. The father and his wife (the latter, also known from criminal records, and secured many terms in the convict prisons of England; and of the sons, numbering four, all have been to Peterhead.

I can only deal here with one or two incidents in the career of the family, the most notorious, known in the fraternity by the nickname of "Drum"—for what reason I cannot explain. The "Drum," the eldest of this brood of thieves, got married and lived in the Glasgow district, and was well known to all the members of the detective staff.

Here at this stage I may answer a question which has been frequently put to me, namely: How did they manufacture their money? Are they manufactured by themselves or by reputable tradesmen? My own experience has been that nearly all the tools used by criminals are made within the broadsheet, but I have never seen any of them.

The "Drum" made implements for all his acquaintances, and right well did he execute all the orders entrusted to him. No locksmith that ever I knew could approach within an inch of the work of the "Drum" in the manufacture of a key. He was supreme in this branch of his calling, and old detectives are quite well aware of this fact.

When I was in the service, wherever I met the "Drum" whether in the public bar, a race meeting, cattle show, or on the outskirts of a crowd at a fire, I always took him away into some corner and searched him. He became so accustomed to this interference of mine that he never made any resistance. It was seldom, if ever, that I subjected him to the searching process without finding something to help him with a crime. Sometimes I found a file, perhaps a skeleton key, and even base coin.

His record was such that at any moment he might be disturbed by a visit from one of our officers. The "Drum" was, of course, perfectly cognizant of how closely he was watched, and he had recourse to the manufacture of a skeleton key, which he carried about with him, and which he used to open any lock he came across.

It was a thief, if my memory serves me right, that first told me how the "Drum" carried on the making of skeleton keys. Said that informer: "You see, you get a piece of wire, and you say you will find the 'Drum' squatted in the sward at a spot where he can command a view of a wide stretch on every side of him. It is impossible for anyone to approach him unobserved."

One is always chary about accepting the story of a sneak thief, but on this occasion I acted upon the information supplied. Accordingly I went to the green several days in succession, but could see no signs of the "Drum."

It was the old story of patience and persistence. I did not get a glimpse of him. I did not know at this time that the "Drum" had an accomplice who gave him the danger signal as soon as I put in an appearance. When I became aware of the accomplice I changed my tactics.

From a window of a dwelling in Monteth Row, commanding a good view of the People's Park, I one day swept the vista from east to west with a glass, and at length discovered the "Drum" sitting on the grass about 200 yards east of the Nelson monument. I could see him filling away at something, but what it was I could not be certain of, but I guessed he was employed filing keys or fixing up burglar tools. On this occasion I saw the "Drum" a second time, and he had him hemmed in with the aid of constables in the neighborhood. He was caught without much trouble, but, of course, had nothing in his possession to associate him with crime.

When I met him lodged in the Central Jail, I went to the spot on the green where I saw him first, and there, barely concealed beneath the turf, I found wrapped in a piece of brown paper half a dozen skeleton keys and a small hammer. He was sent away with this, but he was no sooner back than he resumed his old practices.

One night there was a burglary of household furniture reported from the northern district, and among the articles stolen was a costly arm-chair.

No arrests were made at the time, but the "Drum" was widely known all the time. But one night I met the "Drum's" wife. She was weeping bitterly, and I asked the cause of her grief. She told me that the "Drum" had given her a severe hammering, and she was determined to "put him away" if I could assist her?

When I consented she came down to particulars. "You remember," she said, "the robbery of the furniture in Cowcaddens a month ago?"

I said that I did. "You recollect the valuable arm-chair taken?"

I once more responded in the affirmative. "Well, if you go up to our house you will get the chair in a back room. It was the 'Drum' that took the furniture, and he sleeps every night in the arm-chair. Now, then," she said, in a voice that rankled with vengeance, "do your duty."

From her manner I knew that she was speaking the truth, and with a constant eye at once paid a visit to the "Drum's" house.

He opened the door, and on seeing us rushed back into the kitchen, seized the poker, and would have used it with us had we not been so quick to retreat. He was so sure of himself that he felt he could employ it. All the same, he made a very stubborn resistance, and we were obliged to teach him a salutary lesson in manners.

He was given me away, and he shouldered, and then went into minute particulars of how he would recompense her for doing him this injury. We had to put the "snatchers" upon him; in fact, had to carry him to the central jail, where he was given his years' penal servitude for this robbery.

On his release from Peterhead he got into the hands of a well-known Glasgow detective, and was sent to the central jail, where he was given his years' penal servitude for this robbery.

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On Monday I set out to ascertain if Jimmy had been seen anywhere.

When I got possession of him I decided that, whatever might happen, he should not escape me on the journey. The fourth day he was in the hands of the police, and he was sent to the central jail, where he was given his years' penal servitude for this robbery.

One day some weeks after the robbery I was walking along Argyle street and I met the "Drum." I observed that he was wearing a somewhat peculiar pattern of shirt, corresponding, I became aware of the accomplice I changed my tactics.

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The contrary. The young men in the Empire. She needs, above all things, an army if she is going to work out her own salvation.

"It may be ten years, it may not be in my lifetime, but when China comes we will be ready with a body of native officers who know something about military discipline and tactics."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CHINA. Engineering. The immediate future of commerce and industry in China depends, to a very large extent, on the condition of the credit of the country.

Although that has been improved somewhat of late, the present state of affairs makes the future of China very uncertain; so much depends on the terms of peace between Japan and Russia. This uncertainty has had the effect of restricting the investment of foreign capital in the country.

Although it is recognized that China offers a splendid field for Western capital and enterprise. The annual volume of statistics for 1904, issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, has, at the present time, a special interest, inasmuch as it shows the effect of the war on the external trade of the country.

The figures for last year show that business, both domestic and foreign, is gradually recovering from the effects of the Boxer war. The total value of the net imports amounted to 344,000,000 taels (Haitkan), being an increase of 5 per cent. as compared with 1903, and the exports to 239,487,000 taels—an expansion of 1 per cent. over the year.

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Dr. Hermann Von Wissmann

Our Berlin correspondent announces the death of Dr. Hermann Von Wissmann, the German explorer and Governor of German East Africa. For some time past he has been in very bad health, and had entirely withdrawn from public life.

Hermann Wissmann—the most distinguished and accomplished of German colonial enterprise—was born at Frankfurt on the Oder in 1853. He was educated at the College for Military Cadets in Berlin, and at the University of Rostock, and began his military career in the regiment of Mecklenburg Fusiliers. His African travels and explorations were due to his acquaintance with the African traveler Dr. Pogge, to whose expedition he attached himself in 1880. The expedition started from Zanzibar, and reached the west coast of Africa, and when it reached Njame, Wissmann separated from his companions, and emulous of the achievements of Stanley, set out to traverse the African continent from west to east. In the course of his successful advance he discovered the river Sankuru and the shortest route between the upper reaches of the Kasai and the Upper Congo. At Tabora he met the German explorer Dr. Schimper, the Arab slave dealer to Uganda. Thence he proceeded alone eastward, and reached the coast at Sandani on November 14, 1882.

In the following year he undertook a Congo expedition and, after a long and arduous journey, he reached the mouth of the Congo river. This task he only completed, however, during his third journey, which he undertook in 1885, and which, after great perils, he successfully completed. He discovered the lakes Tanganyika and Nyaza, to the Zambesi and Mozambique, so that he had succeeded in crossing Africa from west to east for the second time.

Wissmann's acquaintance with the German government began in 1888, when his services were secured by Prince Bismarck for the task of quelling the insurrection in the territories of the German East African Company, now German East Africa. He organized a native force of 1,000 men, with German officers and non-commissioned officers, and after a campaign which lasted over a year, succeeded in quelling the insurrection of the natives. In 1890 he resigned his commission, but after an interval of four years, in the course of which he carried out the task of conveying to the Victoria Nyanza the steamer named after him, he was again called to the service of the German government. He returned to East Africa in 1895 as holder of the new office of Imperial Governor. In 1896 he finally retired, owing to ill-health, and has since resided in Berlin.

He was a man of great energy and initiative, and his death under tragic circumstances. Of Wissmann, Bismarck spoke as the German African official of that epoch who had returned with a spotless white waistcoat, and whose character was more conciliatory disposition than most of his rivals, and, in particular, he never indulged in any of those Chauvinistic tirades against the British Empire which were so common during the lifetime of Bismarck. He himself possessed neither the iron nerve nor the tough constitution of some of these African pioneers, and the breakdown of his health was largely due to a nervous restlessness which ultimately overcame him.

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BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

How You May Detect Forged "Fivers."

London Tit-Bits. Few indeed of the travelers who in increasing numbers speed by cycle and motor-car through the busy streets of the main road to Salisbury, spare more than a passing glance to a plain, red-brown portfolio which comes into view ten miles beyond the former place. Indeed, the majority of the travelers, and interesting interior is hidden behind such a plain and uninteresting exterior they might well pause for a second look; for there, behind the charming house and gardens of its manager, and half hidden by foliage is a wonderful, busy, and up-to-date factory. If further up the road you climb the low bank and look over the wall, you can catch a glimpse of the roofs of many buildings, from which issue jets of steamy vapor and the ceaseless clank of heavy machinery, the whole fringed by a border of noble trees. For here, far from the maddening crowd, and in a vale of sylvan beauty, is situated the famous Bank of England Note Factory.

Founded in the eighteenth century by Messrs. Portal, whose ancestors fled to England during the persecutions of the French Huguenots, and who had many narrow escapes during their perilous flight (being on one occasion hidden in an oven to escape the violence of their pursuers), it has developed rapidly, and now employs several hundred hands, many of whom live in the model village of Laverstoke which has grown up around the mill.

The precautions taken for the security of the mill and its precious contents are of course, very stringent. A staff of police are constantly in attendance; a private wire connects the mill with the police headquarters at Kingsclere, nine miles distant; and the watchmen, whose duty it is to patrol its ender corridors at night, have every quarter of an hour clocks of wonderful construction, whose revolving dials are pierced with holes, which at the exact moment that the watchman is due before them pass over a slot. He passes through a periscope and the clock ticks on, but if he is not there to time his opportunity is lost, and the almost human timepiece immediately sounds an alarm. So if the watchman were asleep or drugged, or overpowered by some desperate burglar, the alarm would be sounded within fifteen minutes.

The mill possesses an up-to-date fire engine worked by the staff, and Captain Sir E. Massey Shaw, of the old Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who inspected it some years ago, stated that it was the smartest private fire brigade he had ever seen. All the staff are liable to be searched when leaving the mill if it should be necessary, and they are also bound over to reveal none of its secrets.

There is another mill at Overton, three miles distant, where the preliminary process of pulping the linen is gone through; it is then conveyed to Laverstoke to be turned into notes.

There is a suggestion of romance to even the most casual individual who looks in his hands one of these crisp pieces of paper, and reflects that it is "good for" its face value almost all over the world. But to one who knows even a few of its secrets and has just a limited idea of the marvelous ingenuity displayed in its production, this suggestion is redundant.

The notes are manufactured from fine Irish linen, and the special properties of the Test water, drawn from the river of that name, which, flowing through the works, turns some of its machinery, assists to produce paper of a purity and strength above

lately unsurpassable. The postal orders and stamp paper were formerly made from linen, but wood pulp is now employed.

With regard to the secrets of this wonderful piece of paper, let us commence by saying that all are in the paper itself and none in the printing. For a forger would naturally copy the note by means of a photographic camera, and the zinc etching process, which would not only detect and reproduce small details so minute that they might even escape the eye of their nefarious copist.

Take a bundle of "fivers" in your hand (if you ever get hold of any), and glance at the right-hand top corners, you will find that some of the corners are small pieces of the corner torn off, apparently accidentally. It is, however, no accident, and the expert knows at once which notes ought to have the corner missing and which ought to have it retained.

Examine a bundle of "tenners" in the same way, and you will notice that some of these have a small notch snipped out of the right-hand side, apparently by accident; or a bundle of £100 notes, and there is a similar notch missing from some of them, but from a slightly different place, and the expert knows immediately whether a note ought to have a notch or not.

The laws against forgery are so strict that it is illegal for a paper-maker to make any water-mark to any paper containing a watermark like that in the £5 note. So wonderful is this water-mark that an expert from the mill can tell by just glancing at it the date on which it was made, and the very name of the man who made it. It is a wonderful water-mark, introduced by a design counter-sunk in the woven wire bottoms of the trays in which the hot paper pulp is poured and dried, and has never been successfully imitated. Only once has a successful forger been produced, and that was printed on the genuine paper, the printing, as I have already stated, presenting no special difficulty.

About twenty years ago two notoriously bad characters in London, who knew a girl living in Whitechapel, who was employed in the mill, were introduced through her to obtain employment there. They made a good impression on the foreman, and ultimately obtained access to the paper-making room. There they stole a number of printing frames, and used them to print the mill, when they were soon printed and placed in circulation.

After a few months the officials of the Bank of England in London, found that some of the numbers of the genuine notes taken in by their own cashiers were employed in the mill, and were loudly alarmed, they made a careful inquiry, and found to their consternation that "flash" notes were in circulation indistinguishable from the genuine ones. Here was, indeed, an alarming state of affairs.

They were soon convinced, from a careful examination of the notes in question, that they had been printed on the genuine paper. It is, of course, well known that the Bank of England notes all bear two numbers; one in the top right-hand corner, and the other in the bottom left-hand corner, and the printing for purposes of reference from the Bank. The mill management was immediately communicated with, and the workers on leaving the paper-room were suddenly stopped, and taken to a private room, and searched; and fortunately the two scoundrels who had been stealing the paper were caught red-handed with notes in their possession. They were promptly arrested, tried and sentenced to long terms of

penal servitude. They were recently released on ticket-of-leave.

The foreman who had charge of the department was tried for complicity and acquitted; but the mill management, however, was not so easily let off. The foreman, who was charged with the management of the mill, was found guilty of gross laxity of supervision, brought his engagement to an end.

They also introduced a wonderful machine for making the notes, which automatically counts them as they are made, and the water-mark was made to be accounted for by the men in charge of it before they leave the mill; and all notes spilt in making must be handed over to the manager, who burns them himself.

Some time ago an article appeared in a widely-read morning newspaper written by "A Banker," which proved (to the satisfaction of the writer) that the Bank of England note was not secure from forgery, that the printing could easily be copied (this is quite correct), and that the water-mark was a delusion, and not nearly so secure as those of half-a-dozen countries that he mentioned, which employs heads of statesmen and other designs instead of the familiar and perplexing waves of the common garden variety.

Unfortunately, this gentleman was unaware that one of the very notes that he suggested to the Bank of England as a model for their imitation, was made by them at their factory at Laverstoke for the government he named.

With reference to the question of color-printing, it has been suggested that this is very advisable for the notes, but that the Bank of England authorities are too conservative to introduce it. The fact is, however, that the Indian rupee bills made by the Bank of England are printed in several colors.

We have already stated that the water-mark has never been successfully copied, and that the mill management is so careful that it is impossible to get a private note of the directors of the mill, of whom they inquired for the works manager. He

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN POWDERED JELLY

DURING THIS WEEK ONLY

4 Pkgs for 30 Cents

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates Street

A Safe 10 per cent. Investment and
Valuable Option

THE V. I. EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Non-personal Liability, offer for Public subscription a few \$100 10 per cent. Debentures, constituting a first charge by way of a floating security on all the Company's valuable properties. Each debenture carries a six months' option to purchase 100 \$1 fully paid Treasury shares at 25c. per share.
This debenture is repayable at six months on demand.
Full Reports of Miners' experts and parties of the 5 mineral claims and surface rights can be obtained on application to
ROWLAND MACHIN, SECY-TREASURER, Victoria, B. C.
Earle Building, Yates Street

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

AUTOMOBILES.

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 1178.

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VICTORIA SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY, Bastion Sq., opp. Provincial Court.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street, Tel. 718.

BABY-CARRIAGE TIRES

ALL STYLES constantly on hand; repairing a specialty. Harris & Moore, 42 Broad street, Tel. B969.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

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BICYCLE REPAIRING

HARRIS & MOORE, 42 Broad. Tel. B969

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

WM. DOCKINGS, BLACKSMITHING, including ship work, engine and machinery of all kinds repaired; estimates given on builders' and contractors' work of all kinds. 205 Government street, Victoria, B. C., phone 284. my21

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 63 Work Street, Rock Bay.

BOOT & SHOE REPAIRING

WORK DONE with neatness and despatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting room. A. HUBB, 3 Oriental ave., opp. Grand theatre, Tel. B928.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTBELL—19 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

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SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street, Tel. 718.

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JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 705.

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ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Curtis and Harvey's celebrated "Amberite" Smokeless Cartridges. my15

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SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street, Tel. 718.

CONTRACTOR.

C. A. McCREGG—Carpenter and Jobber, 85 Yates Street. Terms moderate.

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VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 118 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—119 Yates street; Tel. 717. All descriptions of "badges" and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 392. Hurd & Ward, proprietors.

FLAGS AND TENTS

VICTORIA SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY, Bastion Sq., opp. Provincial Court.

FRUITS

F. R. STEWART & CO., Yates street, Victoria, B. C.; also Wholesale Dealers in Vegetables, Fruit, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Nuts, Dates, Figs, etc. my22

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. my6

HACK AND LIVERY STABLES.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

C. A. GOODWIN, Porter Block, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C.; complete assortment of Whips, Rugs; International Stock Food for sale. my26

INSURANCE AGENTS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance effected at lowest rates in reliable companies. my15

INDIAN CURIOS

STADTHAGEN, INDIAN TRADER, 70 Johnson street, will sell Indian goods at half the price you pay elsewhere. my6

JAPANESE GOODS

NOVELTIES in Japanese Silk and Cotton Crepe Goods of all descriptions; Porcelain Vases, Cloisonne and Lacquered wares; Fancy Baskets and Boxes. J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. my12

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF Japan

Novelties constantly on hand. The Mikado Bazaar, Hotel Victoria Block, Government and Johnson streets. my5

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN JAPANESE

Goods, Curios, Silks, Brass, Satsuma and Cloisonne Wares, can be found at The Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas street; Yokohama Bazaar, 152 Government St. my11

KEY FITTING & LOCK REPAIRING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. my6

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING PARLORS

SCALP TREATMENT, shampooing and facial massage. Ladies attended at hotel or residence. Unique Manicuring Parlors, 65 1/2 Fort street. Telephone B1089 my14

LADIES' TAILORS

AH WING & CO., 100 Government, makes a specialty of ladies' suits and costumes. my12

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

THE LATEST NOVELTIES in Ladies' Silk and Cottonwear; large stock to select from. 162 Government street, Victoria. my22

SO KECK & CO., manufacturers and dealers

in Silk and Cottonwear. Ladies' Costumes made to order. Laces, Silks, etc., for sale by yard or piece. 44 Broad st., Victoria, B. C. my21

LIME CEMENT & PLASTER PARIS

RAYMOND & SONS, 133 Government st., dealers in Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Bricks; Builders and Contractors supplied. Tel.—Office 272; Res. 376. my13

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advantage agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

COURT VANDOVER, No. 6755, A. O. F.

Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month, K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; Thos. Gravin, sec.

I. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas street, Thursday nights. T. Bamford, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas st. Wed. night. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. 4742—Complete assortment best goods

MERCHANT TAILORS

FOR STYLISH, WELL-MADE CUSTOM Clothes at lowest possible prices, call at Ah Wing & Co., 100 Government street, Victoria, B. C. my13

MILLINERY

LADIES' HATS RETRIMMED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and repressed. No. 65 1/2 Fort Street.

NEOSTYLE DUPLICATING

A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302. my13

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General machinist, No. 154 Government Street.

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

JOSEPH SEARS, 91-93 Yates street, Tel. 4742—Jobbing promptly attended to. my15

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., carry in stock Pipe Lead, Plumb, Sheet Lead, Lead Waste, Sheet Zinc and other supplies. my15

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipe and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674.

PLUMBING & HOT WATER HEATING

SANITARY PLUMBING, STEAM, HOT Water and Gas Fitting. Jobbing work promptly attended to. Victoria Plumbing Co., Tel. A313. 141 Yates street. my14

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

SALT MERCHANTS

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Handlers of Liverpool Coarse, Fine and Rock Salt.

SAWMILLERS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 705.

SAW & TOOL SHAPENING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. my6

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. E. LINES—225 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Phone 817.

STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING

A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302. my13

TARPAULINS & HORSE COVERS

VICTORIA SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY, Bastion Sq., opp. Provincial Court.

TINSMITHS' SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., have in warehouse Canada Plate, Charcoal and Coke, Tinplates, Terneplates, Picnics, Piglins.

TAXIDERMIST & FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42 1/2 Johnson street. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

TENT & FLAG MANUFACTURERS

JEUNE & BRO., 125 Government, Tel. 705.

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A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

A. M. JONES, 98 1/2 Government, Tel. 302.

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street, Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Caselton, Manager. my13

W. J. HANNA—Graduate United States College of Embalming, New York City, 102 Douglas street. Telephone—Office, 408; residence, 611.

UPHOLSTERING & REPAIRING.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street. Tel. 718.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING

WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 440. my6

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WIRE AND RIGGING SPLICING

VICTORIA SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY, Bastion Sq., opp. Provincial Court.

WIRE ROPE

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.—Sole agents for Wilkins' celebrated Steel Wire Ropes. my15

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—At once, experienced nurse for infant, 4 months; good wages; references required. 60 Rae street. my20

WANTED—A young girl to assist in general housework. Apply 30 Michigan street. my22

WANTED—Two experienced housemaids at employer's residence. Apply at once, 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Reliable young nursemaid (resident); kind homes. 60 Rae street.

WANTED—At once, Kelowna, a lady housekeeper. J. L. Pridham, Kelowna.

WANTED—An experienced woman to do housework in a small family. Apply mornings to Mrs. W. L. Chaloner, corner Fort and Linden streets. my19

WANTED—A strong girl for general housework and care of two children, eighteen months and four years (Victoria West). Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Two girls, age 18 to 24, general work (camping); two children. Apply 60 Rae street. my16

WANTED—For the country (Malindang), mother's help, age 20 to 30 years. Apply 60 Rae street. my16

WANTED—A reliable girl as mother's help; knowledge of cooking, plain; small family (city). Apply 60 Rae street. my18

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced middle aged nurse. Good wages, kind home. References required. Apply 141 Rae street. my11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Elderly woman, educated, excellent cook, wants home in family; services and small payment in return; country not objected to. Box 85 Colonsay. my22

WANTED—Position as resident governess to young children; French and music; or as companion to elderly lady or invalid. Miss Ann-John, 309 West 133rd street, New York City. my8

WANTED—Position by French governess. English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A good farm hand; must have good knowledge of cows and chickens. None but first class men need apply. Apply J. R. Downes, Goldstream Hotel. my12

WANTED—A prominent real estate and insurance firm having first class connections, wants a man to take charge of their outside business; liberal guarantee and commissions; a splendid opening for the right man. Address, with references, "Real Estate," Box 78 Colonsay office, Victoria. my18

WANTED—A good Gordon press feeder at the Colonsay Job room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Young man used to office work and bookkeeping desires position in Victoria or district. Apply Crapley, Beaumont, P. O. my20

WANTED—Young Scotsman, bartender, smart hand, just arrived from the Old Country, desires situation, city or country; four years' experience; excellent references. Apply 79 Colonsay office. my13

WANTED—Coachman seeks position; a trained servant; competent to take charge of gentleman's place and stable; married, no children; wife good cook; excellent references. "Coachman," Mrs. Turner's Employment Agency, 54 Fort street. my13

LOST

LOST—On the 19th, a gold brooch (Jubilee) inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

LOST—On Niagara street, purse containing considerable sum of money; two bills, one five-pound and the other not receipted. Reward on returning to Box 424 Colonsay. my10

FOUND

FOUND—Package of lady's underwear. Owner may claim by calling at this office and paying for advertisement. my21

FOUND—Silver bracelet. Owner can have same proving property. 131 Douglas. my22

FOUND—Brown glove in vicinity of Colonsay office. Owner may have same by paying for this ad. my21

FOUND—On Douglas street, lady's black and purple silk umbrella. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. my28

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

ROOM AND BOARD for two respectable working men; terms \$5 per week. 228 Fort street. my22

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAN JUAN BOAT AGENCY—Boats and scows built to order; agent for rent, sale or exchange of boats and launches in the country. Apply P. O. Box 72, Tel. 10853, Victoria.

PHIL SMITH has opened his old stand at the corner of Mrs. Marshall's garden grounds. Swiss ice-cream, afternoon teas, light lunch, etc. je28

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria. my1

FOR SALE—The best cues, chalk, balls, etc.; genuine "Simmons" cloth; many new and slightly used tables always in stock. Catalogue free. Brunswick Billie Colender Co., J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent for Victoria. my14

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

VICTORIA PORTABLE HOUSE CO.—Portable buildings, suitable for all climates. Office, 51 Wharf St., Victoria.

ADVERTISING WORK, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

LAUNCH SHAMROCK LEAVES

for the launch for the Gorge at 1:30 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Returning, leave for the Gorge at 2 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Last trip from the Gorge at 7 p. m. Fare each way, 10c.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES at bargain prices; all in good order. See them. \$10 and up. Pillmer's Cycle Store, opposite postoffice. je18

FOR SALE—Practically unused "New Century" typewriter; well pump and fittings. Four vols. "Hassett's" "Life of Christ," cost \$18. P. O. Box 181. my22

FOR SALE—Automobile, Thomas Tonnen, seat four, in good running order. Price \$800. W. Fenton, 602 Gorge street, Vancouver. my20

FOR SALE—National cash register; also 1 pair quilted steers, suitable for work. Inquire Porter & Sons, Government street. my27

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—Second hand extra light express wagon and harness. Address Box 86 Colonsay office. my22

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. Apply 43 1/2 View street. my18

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 43 View street. my22

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano; phone; croquet, tennis. 227 John, corner Vancouver. Phone A370. my21

FURNISHED ROOMS—To rent in new, all modern house; breakfast if desired, or will rent part of house with use of kitchen. 59 Heywood avenue. my18

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. ground floor. 152 Fort street. my18

TO LET—Homekeeping rooms, en suite. Elmside House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. Phone B929. my17

BACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonsay Office.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Modern furnished house or suite of rooms. 54 Fort street. my21

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply E. A. Harris &

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE COLONIES

The Need for Closer Union.

Believe me, if ever it was true that in this country there was apathy and indifference as to what is going on, as to the rights of the people, as to the wrongdoings of the British race across the seas, that bad time has passed away. The vast majority of the people of this country are looking forward only to a better world (Hear, hear). They want you to give us all the information that we, whatever our effort may be, cannot get from newspapers or telegrams; we want you to tell us about yourselves, the advantages of your country, the extraordinary progress, the opportunities which it offers for a home for the redundant population of older lands. (Hear, hear.) Yes, we want all that, and we want something more. We want to know the truth, the whole truth, tell us of what you are thinking, as to the greater questions which lie before the British race in the future, questions which at the present time have not even been asked. We want to know His Majesty's dominions. It is not that they are new questions. Only the other day I was reading a debate in the Dominion parliament in which reference was made to the writings and the speeches of a man, who, I think, was a Nova Scotian of great distinction; and I found to my shame, I admit that I did not know it before, that this worthy scion of the British race fifty years ago,

were asked for, as to our rights, rights of the people, rights of the British race, the crowns for power and local office. You would no more think of interfering with them than we should dare to intrude upon your party divisions. But surely here we have a different situation. We are under the British flag, still united by the same feelings, the same strong, long sentiments the depth of which no one can exaggerate still with common interests which it is our business to defend. (Hear, hear.) Our common interests, our common past, our common future, this that we want to hear you speak, it is upon those things upon which your right of speech, your voice is as strong and as powerful as ours. If such a man as you, a man so true to his country, can it possibly be advanced without your good-will and assistance? Are you to be silenced upon questions of this kind which are as wide as the world? Are you to be silent upon the points here or there finds that in some way or another it is mixed up with the security of the parish pump? (Laughter and cheers.) You are Canadians. That is the concern of your work, and in that we have none, but we have you. We also have our provincial interests to attend to. But when we come together on common ground, when we are Imperialists (cheers), not merely Canadian Imperialists, but British Imperialists, we are the sons of the great British Empire which we all desire to strengthen and make permanent. (Hear,

But it is not of party politics that we are here to speak today. You would no more think of offering anything for the right of citizenship than you would if you were asked for, as to our fights, fights as Milner said, between the kites and the crows for power and local office. You would no more think of interfering with the common rights that are at stake than you would with your party divisions. But surely here we are on widely different territory, still under the British flag, still united by sentiments the depth of which no one can exaggerate still with common interests which it is not ours to defend. (Hear, hear.) Our common interests, those are not party politics; it is upon this that we want to hear you speak, it is upon those things upon which your right of speech, your voice is as strong as mine. I am sure that the British Empire as I desire is ever to be effected, can it possibly be advanced without your good-will and assistance? Are you to be silenced upon questions of this kind? Are you to be silenced because, forsooth, some petty politician here or there finds that in some way or another it is mixed up with the security of the parish pump? (Laughter and cheers.) You are Canadians. That is the simple matter. You are Englishmen, that we have none but the friendliest concern. We also have our provincial interests to attend to. But when we come together on common ground, when we are Imperialists (hears), not merely Canadians, not merely Englishmen, Scotsmen, are the sons of the great British Empire which we all desire to strengthen and make permanent. (Hear,

Colonial Loyalty.

Do not let it be supposed that I doubt, or ever have doubted, the loyalty of the whole of the British subject throughout the Empire; but there has been a statement of that kind—a part of the contemptible criticism—of men who are unable to see the real merits of a great argument—but in words that I have uttered, in no thought of my mind, has there ever been any allusion to Canada, and not Canada alone, that Canada and America taken out the world show the most absolute fidelity to the engagements which they have undertaken. (Cheers.) I know what the sentiments are which unite us here, sentiments based upon ties of blood and kindred, common ties of language and laws—the hope that you will come here, as I have felt when I have been in Canada on more than one occasion, that I was at home. (Cheers.) Those ties I say, they are slender, but they are strong; and we of all men, who live at a distance from our main, should be the most ungrateful if we did not recollect that in a time of stress it was you, the strong sons of the Empire, that came from across the seas, to give material support where that was valued more, that moral sympathy which encouraged us to do our best at a time when every stranger and every foreign nation was more or less against us, more or less unscrupulous in denunciation of our policy. You members of our family, when you found some comfort, and with you we carried through successfully more of the great undertakings which the obligations of Empire from time to time imposed on us. And therefore, I, least of all, do not depreciate, do not underestimate those ties of sentiment. But they are not enough. Is it possible to believe that those ties of sentiment alone might not prove insufficient in some of our difficulties? Can we rely on them to do, the sons of the Empire, throughout the Empire, is to devise some means of cementing this union, which would be worth nothing if the sentiment did not exist, which may be worth nothing without the sentiment? Can we consolidate. (Hear, hear.) Will you consider what the future has open to us, to those of us who have any imagination in regard to these larger questions? We have some reasons, perhaps, to think that the future of the British Empire in this country, but of the countries under the British flag at the present moment, and will you carry your imagination forward for one moment into the future, while you think what we may become, and how we may be able to put forward any one of you would dare to put any limit to the extension of power and population, and all that goes to the mak-

[illegible][illegible]

L. E. PHILLIPS & CO., LTD. LTD.

Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

The Tyee Copper Co

(LIMITED)

PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF
COPPER. GOLD AND SILVER ORES

Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
DUNCAN STATION,
General Manager

T. M. KIDDIE,
LADYSMITH,
Smelter Manager

Leading Dressmakers

and Ladies' Tailors use Belding's Silk on their smartest suits
gowns and waists. They know that

Belding's Spool Silk

sews smoothly and evenly—is free of knots and kinks—runs freely
in the highest speeded sewing machines without breaking.

That is a hint worth following
to those who sew at home.

Every desired color, shade and
tint for hand and machine stitch-
ing and embroidery.

Leading stores everywhere sell Belding's Silk.



The illustration features two stylized figures. On the left, a figure wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a patterned garment holds a large spool of Belding's Spool Silk. On the right, another figure is shown holding a piece of fabric. Between them is a circular logo with the text 'BELDING'S SPOOL SILK' around a central design.

Leading Dressmakers

and Ladies' Tailors use Belding's Silk on their smartest suits, gowns and waists. They know that

Belding's Spool Silk

sews smoothly and evenly—is free of knots and kinks—runs freely in the highest speeded sewing machines without breaking.

That is a hint worth following to those who sew at home.

Every desired color, shade and tint for hand and machine stitching and embroidery.

Leading stores everywhere sell Belding's Silk.



The illustration depicts two men in traditional Chinese clothing. The man on the left, wearing a white cap and a patterned robe, holds a large spool of thread. The spool is circular with a central hub and the words "BELDING'S SILK" and "THREAD" inscribed around it. The man on the right, also in traditional dress, is shown in profile, looking towards the spool. The entire advertisement is framed by a decorative border of small floral motifs.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Dist. Frt. & Pass. A

It's the Kidneys

Close the sewers of a city and an epidemic rages. The kidneys are the sewers of the body. Let these vital organs become diseased and the whole system is affected, dizziness, headache, dull, listless feeling, shooting pains in the back, tell that the kidneys are in trouble, and a

neglect of nature's warning means uric acid poisoning and dreaded Bright's disease.

GIN PILLS

make kidneys healthy. They instantly relieve all Kidney Troubles—clean, heal, purify, strengthen—put the Kidneys in perfect condition to perform their work as nature intends.

We have such implicit confidence in the virtues of GIN Pills that we authorize druggists to refund the money if they fail to cure.

All druggists, 50c box, 6 boxes for \$3.00—or direct from

The ROLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man.

oughall is a graceful act on the part of the Dominion government. Mr. Macdougall was erratic in his party connections, but he did the state great service and sacrificed private interests to public duty.

"Nobby Clark went to hospital mainly on account of fruit bein' cheap," explained Spud Murphy, "he owed him one pound four an' tuppence, Pug Taylor owed him nine

"It ain't what I've got," sez Nobby, "it's what I want to do."

"What money?" sez Nobby, in a tiny, weak, squeaky kind of voice.

"The money you say I owe you," sez Spud.

"Nobby groaned.

"What do you mean by sayin' I owe you money?" sez Spud, very wild.

"Nobby shook his head very weary.

"I'm surprised at you, Nobby," sez Pug Taylor, sorrowful, sayin' "I borrowed nine shillin's to send to my pore old mother. I ain't got no relations."

"But Nobby only groaned.

"You must have been wanderin' in your head," sez Pug.

"No! I warn't," sez Nobby, very quick. "Don't try to get out of it that way. I was a sound mind an' understandin', wasn't I, Smithy?"

"Never more so," sez, prompt.

"Fancy a man," sez Spud, "a man like that, with sickness, tellin' a lie like that! Where do you expect to go to, Nobby?"

"Don't worry me, Spud," sez Nobby; "don't disturb my last day or so. Pay Smithy what you owe me, an' say no more about it." an' then Nobby began to groan an' make faces.

"Spud picks up his cap an' glares at Nobby.

"Don't you make no mistake, Nobby," sez Spud; "I ain't goin' to pay it, whether you want me or not."

"You've got a 'ard 'art," sez Nobby, feebly; an' Spud come back to barracks wilder than ever.

"Next day I went up to see Nobby.

"He was sittin' up in an arm chair, readin'.

"'Hullo, Smithy,' he sez, 'how much did you collect on the will?'

"'Seven an' fourpence ha'penny,' I sez.

"'Hold on to it,' sez Nobby; 'I shall be out of hospital tomorrow.'"

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

To the Canadian maids who, turning from Canadian bachelors, enclose love missives in the granulated dairy products sent

"A regular custom was introduced," more discriminating than Madame, the

Meantime the young lady had been married to the Emperor, and she was at court. The practical separation of the Emperor and Empress rendered the duty light or nil. When the Emperor Napoleon came to Wl'na, the young lady, who had been brought up to receive her Russian order, Napoleon admired her courage. Russia heard of it with applause. Alexander was pleased. From that time onward the Emperor (Alexander) was always with her. Madame: always sending presents; always providing rooms and accommodation; always ready to see her when he refused all others; always "dropping in" at her house, and so forth and so on.

When the lady married she seems to have pursued Alexander wherever he went; and was never without a petition to present for benefit, or favors, or justice, or anything else. She was generally she was able to get to the presence of the Emperor. Meantime her husband was elsewhere. She says that people made ill-natured remarks. It was quite a scandal, said the Emperor.

Her picture of Alexander is a court picture by an enthusiast. He was handsome, patriotic, benevolent, brave,

the attempt to realize the sufferings of the retreating army. Alexander did his best to mitigate the misery of those who in hospitals were thrown on his hands.

The campaign of 1814 was also creditable to Alexander; though his troops won few victories, they fought well. It was his persistence on entering Paris that kept the allies together, and by which he saved the city. At Genoa, too. Singularly, it was he who was the hero of the sickle Parisians; and in London, in 1814, he was received with marked ovations.

The episode of Madame Krudener and the Hortense of Holland, however, is his history. Madame Krudener was a lady who for many years had led a life which may be femininely described as "perverted." There is no doubt that she did more than any supposed "heretic" of religion, or some sort of moral or mental excitement, which she mistook for religion. She held emotional receptions, and Alexander, who had not at first quite other views, and the spell of her religiosity, and determined to be the moral guardian of Europe.

If he could have induced George the

have made a queer appearance in history.

But George the Fourth was unhappily presented by the clumsy constitution of Great Britain from invoking the Holy Ghost, as Alexander did; and George Canning was cruelly cynical about the objects which the continental monarchs had at heart. He refused to recognize the Holy Alliance, though his success in recognizing the South American Republics can hardly be said to have been signal.

Alexander died of fever in 1825, reconciled at the last moment to the wife whom he had neglected, but who never made scenes, and remained faithful to his honor and his memory. That monarch needed an apologist, not a eulogist. History is an easy task in the case of monarchs.

M. J. G.

WELL SERVED.

London Advertiser.

The grant of an annuity of \$1,200 to the wife of the late William Wells, a